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## ICE-BOUND ISLE IN ARCTIC OCEAN MADE A COLONY

Russians Shivered at First,  
but Now They Rather  
Like the Place

### LEADER'S RATIONING SAVED THEIR FOOD

Wrangel Island Vegetation Is  
Rich in Summer—Game  
Is Abundant

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
MOSCOW—Wrangel Island, which lies in the Arctic Ocean, north of the Chukotak Peninsula, which represents the northeastern tip of Siberia, has been the scene of an interesting experiment in polar colonization. Three years ago the Soviet Government, desiring to place its theoretical title to the possession of the island beyond question, established a colony of 60 persons, nine Russians and 51 Eskimos on the island.

Since no radio station was installed, little was heard of the colonists until the relief ship *Litke*, passing through the heavy Arctic ice, reached Wrangel Island last summer, bringing foodstuffs and other necessities. A Soviet aviator visited the island in 1927 and brought back alarming reports of food shortage at that time. Since it was calculated that the supplies would last only three years there was some apprehension on board the *Litke* that the colonists might be found in a starving and desperate condition.

An actual view of the island, however, dispelled this fear. While the first winter on this remote polar island, with its icy cold, was difficult for the settlers, especially in view of the fact that the ship *Stavropol*, which brought them to the island, departed before they were adequately housed, the commander of the colony, Ushakov, displayed excellent qualities of leadership and administration. He placed the distribution of the stores on a rational basis, which left a reserve for the eventuality that the relief ship would not arrive in 1929.

Ushakov organized hunting as a means of varying and supplementing the diet of the colonists. During the summer months such animals as the bear, the walrus and the wild goose furnished an abundance of game. As Ushakov said: "No one with weapons need suffer from hunger on Wrangel Island." The Eskimos of the neighboring Chukotak Peninsula are in

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## Lords Approve Scot Parochial School Appeal

**By Cable from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON—The House of Lords has allowed an appeal by the Roman Catholic school at Bonnybridge, Scotland, against the decision of the second division of the Court of Session which held that the Stirlingshire Education Authority was not bound to accept the transfer of the school under the Scottish Education Act of 1918.

As indicated by previous Christian Science Monitor dispatches from Edinburgh, the original decision meant that denominational schools must be supported by public funds. The Education Authority previously refused to sanction erection of the school on the ground that there was already sufficient accommodations for all Bonnybridge children of school age. After the school was opened, the Scottish Education Department granted its consent to transfer the school, but the authority declined to accept it.

In subsequent action by the trustees, Lord Murray decided against the Education Authority, and his decision was reversed by the second division (Lord Alness, who was Secretary for Scotland when the act was passed, dissenting).

Lord Buckmaster moving that the appeal should be allowed, said the construction, which he regarded as right, appeared to him to further the general purpose of the act which clearly sought to secure that all schools should be in charge of the Education Department, for he could not see that the policy in this respect could vary between schools existing when the act was passed, and those that might be subsequently established.

Viscount Dunedin and Lords Warrington and Tomlin concurred and Lord Blanesburgh dissented.

### Capt. Coste Sets Record for Closed Circuit Flight

MARSEILLES, France (AP)—Capt. Dieudonne Coste and his companion, Paul Godes, set a new record in the aviation field Dec. 17, after setting an official world's record for a closed circuit flight of 8016.8 kilometers, or approximately 5000 miles.

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## Chiang Opens Attack on Rebels; Revolt Crumbling on All Fronts

Nationalist Government Once More in Control of Situation—Collapse of Insurgents at Canton and Hankow Shows Tide Has Turned in Favor of Nanking

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Nationalist Government appears to be on the offensive in China again after following up its triple victory over three rebellious factions, which almost caused its downfall.

Instead of being in the precarious defensive position disclosed by report a few days ago, advances indicate that the tide has turned once more in favor of Nanking and that Nationalist soldiers are entering rebel territory, with hostile forces apparently crumbling in the face of the advance.

At Canton, where the Nationalists won a severe battle Dec. 9, the rebel "Ironclads" division of Gen. Chang Fak-wai and the Kwangsi rebels, who co-operated in an advance upon the southern capital, were reported crushed.

Collapse of the insurgents north of Hankow under command of Gen. Tang Yun-sheng was expected in Nationalist quarters as the result of Government victories in that area. Tang's recent advance caused the evacuation of many foreigners from Hankow, important central China city.

Nationalist forces also claimed to have the rebels in a precarious condition north of Pukow.

Most of the foreigners who make their homes in Nanking, are remaining here. They came to Shanghai recently when the threat of the rebels menaced the capital.

American authorities said they did not contemplate defense of the United States Consulate there in case of disorder, but would evacuate Americans to ships in the Yangtze River. British and Japanese authorities have made plans to defend their consulates if necessary.

Minor troop defections continued and outlawry prevailed in many places, especially in the Yangtze valley. Bandits at Ichang fired upon two American river boats, hoping to force them to submit to looting. They escaped, but several Chinese members of their crews were wounded.

### Consuls Cancel Trip

TOKYO (AP)—Fighting of Chinese troops with Russian cavalry in northwestern Manchuria, reported on Dec. 17, forced the foreign consular officials to give up the present attempts to penetrate the area west of the Khingan mountains to learn the condition of foreigners.

Although somewhat reassuring reports were received here from the Japanese consul at Manchuli on the condition of the nationals up to the latter part of November, little has been learned of the fate of foreigners elsewhere in northwestern Manchuria.

**VOTE OF SENATE APPROVES PACT ON FRENCH DEBT**

American Treasury Reports Receipt of \$98,657,973 From Nine Nations

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—With the Senate approving by a vote of 53 to 21, congressional ratification of the French debt settlement has been finally consummated.

The issue has been pending in Congress for several years. The House has twice voted favorably on the \$6,847,674,000 agreement. The Senate refused to consider the matter, however, until the French Parliament had ratified it. This was finally done earlier this year, and when Congress assembled for its regular session, Administration leaders, on the recommendation of President Hoover, again brought it up.

The House promptly concurred, and the Senate, after a few hours of perfunctory debate, did likewise. Action on the French debt agreement completed consideration of all the war debt settlements.

Simultaneous with the ratification the Treasury Department announced that it had just received payments amounting to \$98,657,973.52 from nine governments on account of their funded indebtedness to the United States, of which \$97,919,750 was in obligations of the United States, accrued interest thereon of \$671,880 and \$166,343 in cash.

The countries which made payments and the amounts are: Great Britain, \$29,735,000; Belgium, \$1,375,000; Czechoslovakia, \$1,500,000; Estonia, \$125,000; Finland, \$183,680; Hungary, \$40,218; Latvia, \$45,000; Lithuania, \$94,075; Poland, \$1,500,000.

### Finances of Reich Restored to Order

**By Radio from Monitor Bureau**  
BERLIN—Gradually order is being brought into the finances of the Reich and municipalities. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht had a renewed conference Dec. 16 with the Cabinet at which President von Hindenburg was present.

A compromise has been attained between the leaders of the Reichstag parties who declare a willingness to carry out the so-called immediate or emergency program this week.

Berlin is saved from a crisis, treasury coffers being refilled, not by a proposed foreign loan but an inland loan of 40,000,000 marks through Dr. Schacht's intervention at short notice and with immediate raising of various tariffs by about 25 per cent on street and railway traffic, electricity, gas and water.

### ENGLISH AIRMEN START FLIGHT TO CAPE TOWN

**By Radio from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON—Squadron Leader A. G. Jones Williams and Flight Lieutenant N. H. Jenkins left Cranwell air-drome at 8 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 20 in an attempt to make a new long distance nonstop world record. They hope to reach Cape Town, 6000 miles distant. The pilots and the machine are the same which flew a nonstop flight from England to India. They carry some four tons of petrol, which will make the flight slow at first.

### NICARAGUA'S PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES SURPLUS

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP)—President Jose Maria Moncada, in his message to a joint session of both Houses, opening the Nicaraguan Congress for 1929 and 1930, said that a surplus of more than \$2,400,000 as the result of his first year of administration would be announced next month. This surplus does not include profits of the National Bank and the Pacific Railroad.

## BARNES DENIES COERCION USED ON FARM BOARD

Tells Lobby Committee Grain Men Object Only to Unfair Discriminations

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce, testified before the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee that he had organized a delegation of grain dealers to protest to the Federal Farm Board against its co-operative wheat marketing policies.

Mr. Barnes informed the committee that he is a large grain exporter, with membership on the Chicago, Winnipeg and New York Boards of Trade and with business representatives in all the chief European countries. He stated that he was the largest stockholder in a \$3,000,000 grain exporting business, and that he owned a considerable share in a \$200,000 Duluth grain terminal.

### Where Grain Men Dissent

Mr. Barnes assured the committee that he was in favor of co-operatives, but declared that they should not be built up by unusual means, such as credit and loan facilities. This, he held, the Farm Board is doing in its grain marketing program. He advised the board, through its chairman, Alexander H. Legge, against such a policy, Mr. Barnes said.

He denied, however, that he had attempted to coerce Mr. Legge of the board, insisting that his efforts were entirely as a mediator, who was interested in bringing the government agency and the grain dealers together. He expressed the opinion that Mr. Legge "is an able business man who is trying to be fair."

Just prior to Mr. Barnes's appearance before the investigating committee, Mr. Legge, at a press conference in his office, ridiculed a statement issued by the United States Chamber of Commerce recently, in which the organization, while declaring itself as in favor of farmer co-operatives, nevertheless advised that they be developed slowly. The chamber's attitude, Mr. Legge observed, could be summed up as counseling the Farm Board "to hang its clothes on a hickory limb, but not go near the water."

At their meeting with Mr. Legge the grain dealers, Mr. Barnes informed the committee, objected to three major policies of the board: advancing to co-operative members

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

## Tax Cut Made Operative With Hoover's Hand

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—The final phase of the \$160,000,000 personal and corporate tax reduction, providing a decrease of 1 per cent for the current year, was consummated with President Hoover affixing his signature to the congressional authorization act. Upon the receipt of the measure at the White House the President promptly signed it and the law became operative.

The Treasury made public a schedule showing the assessments that taxpayers in the various classes will pay. The figures are based on the calculation that all income not in excess of \$10,000 is earned income and that the one-fourth of the income in excess of \$10,000 is capital income. It reduces the corporate rate from 12 to 11 per cent. The slash is effective only on 1929 income, payable in 1930, but if the country's purse permits, may be extended by Congress, next autumn, to cover 1930 income, payable in 1931.

The new law reduces the rates of normal tax on the taxable net incomes of individuals from 1½ to 1½ of 1 per cent on the first \$4000, from 3 to 2 per cent on the second \$4000, and from 5 to 4 per cent on the rest. It reduces the corporate rate from 12 to 11 per cent. The slash is effective only on 1929 income, payable in 1930, but if the country's purse permits, may be extended by Congress, next autumn, to cover 1930 income, payable in 1931.

### St. Martin's Bells Peal Out Tunes That Cheer Workers at Lunch Time

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—Eighty steps up, round and round the spiral stairway of old gray stone, with here and there a slant of thin autumn sunlight dropping across the steps from the narrow open slits in the walls of the tower. Trafalgar Square is below, and further off, the Strand; but the noise of them is stifled up here as you climb.

Push open the heavy old door. This is the belfry. The 12 great bells hang silently in the spire above; but this square room is the workshop of the bells.

The ringer is already installed, sorting a number of small cards upon which are written in what looks to be utter confusion, rows and rows of figures. She props one up on a shelf behind the ropes.

"Let's have 'The Bells of St. Martin's' first," she says. And off she goes, her eyes on the card, which appears to hold mysterious control over results, her hands flying in and out of the dancing ropes.

"Oranges and Lemons" says the bells of St. Clements. I owe you five farthings—" now in the tonic, now in the dominant, changing fascinatingly.

"What made you think of playing tunes like this?"

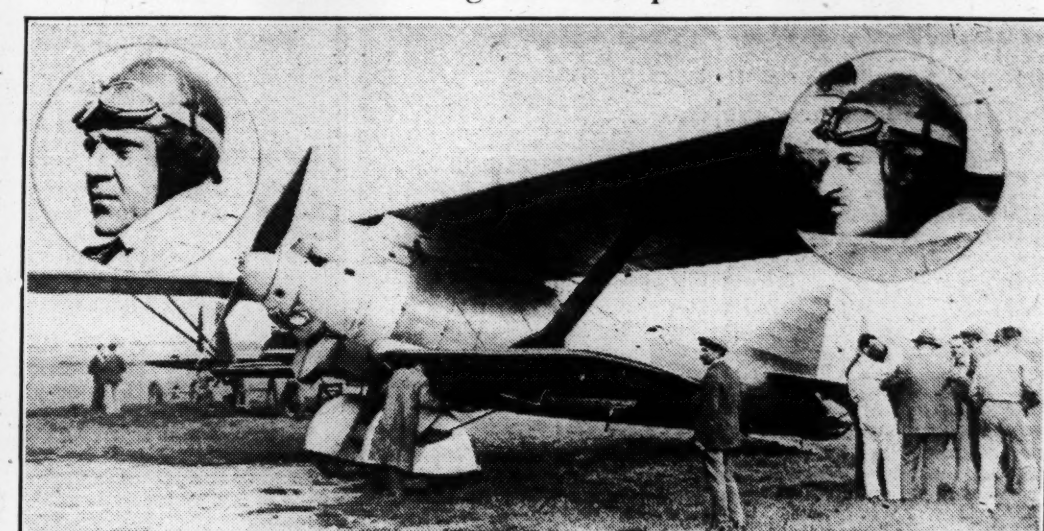
She pauses for a second, looks around smiling, and then breaks into the old war-time song "Pack up your troubles in your old kit-bag and smile!"

"I might be useful because I thought I might be useful because I thought it occurred to me to play to the lunch-time people who come out for their hour of sunshine. I thought that a tune might help them to work better when they went back."

The room is full of quivering music; and down below, away across the square, the hurrying people pause for a moment and look up smiling.

**FIREMEN STRIKE—THEY'RE IN ARMY NOW**

## Before the 3600-Mile Flight That Spanned South Atlantic



## Spain-Uruguay Plane Forced Down in Brazil

Fliers Land After Covering 3600 Miles—40 Hours in Air

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—The transatlantic fliers, Maj. Tadeo Larre-Borges and Lieut. Leon Challe, who left Seville, Spain, Dec. 15 on a non-stop flight to Montevideo, Uruguay, made a forced landing on the night of Dec. 16 at the village of Maracuja in the State of Rio Grande do Norte, near Natal on the northeast tip of Brazil.

From the information received here, it appeared that both the fliers were injured. The director of the National Telegraph of Brazil has received advices from Maracuja that both fliers were receiving proper care.

Although the fliers failed in their purpose to make a nonstop 6000-mile flight to the capital of Uruguay, they achieved a similar successful crossing of the South Atlantic and covered a distance of approximately 3600 miles.

That they made the 2000-mile ocean jump by just a narrow margin was indicated by the fact that they were forced to land near Natal, which is on the extreme tip of the South American continent, nearest to Africa. It was along this part of the Brazilian coast that Capt. Francesco Iglesias and his companion, Capt. Ignacio Jimenez, landed in March of this year on a similar flight from Seville to South America.

Maj. Larre-Borges, who is a Uruguayan, made an attempt to fly from Europe to South America in 1927, but made a forced landing on the North African coast, and for several weeks disappeared from view. Eventually he turned up under escort of a Moorish caravan which held him for ransom.

Lieutenant Challe is a distinguished French flier, who has made many long distance flights, in 1926 establishing a world's nonstop record up to that time for a flight to Persia from France.

The two airmen took off from Seville, Spain, at 12:40 p. m., Dec. 15, Spanish time (7:40 a. m., eastern standard time). They were last heard from in the air at 8 p. m., on Dec. 16, when they were believed somewhere off the Brazilian coast. They were probably in the air about 40 hours.

Through the flight they made excellent time, averaging well up to 100 miles an hour, but apparently they ran into difficulties off the Brazilian coast. They had sent several wireless messages asking for information on the weather conditions on the coast.

The Brazilian authorities made every effort to take relief to the fliers, and the head of the Postal Aviation Service has ordered a plane to proceed immediately to Maracuja.

The village at which the fliers landed is close to Tauros, which is the point at which Capt. Arturo Ferrarin and Maj. Carlo del Prete, landed in July, 1928, when they established a new world's flight distance record, recently broken by Capt. Dieudonne Coste, noted French aviator, on a flight from France to China.

SANTO ANTONIO, Brazil (AP)—The story of how he and his companion battled head winds most of the way across the south Atlantic and finally landed in the Brazilian coast, ending in the overturning of the plane, was

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## Journalism as a Career

WILL BE DISCUSSED FOR YOUNG ASPIRANTS BY WILLIS J. ABBOT IN THE SEVENTH ARTICLE OF THE SERIES ON "TRAINING for a CAREER"

They learn about inventories by making one of a room in their home and even figure the depreciation for three years.

The class is called business training.



Great French Breguet Biplane That Made a Forced Landing in Brazil After Successful Crossing of Ocean From Spain. Its Destination Had Been Montevideo in Uruguay. Inset, Left—Maj. Tadeo Larre-Borges, Uruguayan Flier, and (Right) Lieut. Leon Challe of France, the Two Airmen Who Piloted the Plane. Below—Sketch Map Showing the Approximate Route Followed.

## GREEK CABINET RETAINED WITH ONE EXCEPTION

Venezelos Makes Light of Criticisms Voiced in Section of Press

**By Cable from Monitor Bureau**

ATHENS—The Venezelos Government was sworn in Dec. 17 in the presence of the newly-elected President, Alexander Zaimis, with a reconstituted Cabinet, including all former Ministers except the Communications portfolio has been taken by the former Under Secretary, M. Carapanayotis.

When later on a law modifying the convention respecting the Bank of Agriculture is promulgated, M. Papandreu will take on the Education portfolio and M. Gontikas direction of the Bank of Agriculture.

Certain newspapers that have lately severely criticized the ministerial composition express astonishment at this slight modification. The Premier makes light of these criticisms. In the Cabinet meeting he said he considered independent criticism sometimes useful by suggesting fresh ministerial forces. It is owing to this, he concluded, that thus far seven new ministers have entered the Government.

## Art of Polite Telephoning Taught in Knoxville's Up-to-Date School

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Latest wrinkles in public school education are finding expression here. "Modernistic" might be an even better characterization—how to behave on street cars, how to behave over the telephone, how to wrap bundles. Teachers at Boyd Junior High School believe they are just as important as algebra.

Mrs. Amelia Caruthers has an even dozen "wireless" telephones in her classroom. They are regular telephones minus the wires but serve their purpose in teaching courtesy and kindness both to the operator who plugs a wrong number and the brusque person who answers by mistake.

He would be an ultra-cynic who could not readily grasp the value of teaching pupils how to read a railroad timetable. The three R's alone never have been adequate for that. Regular time-tables are employed to make the pupils familiar with the intricacies of tracing trains through the labyrinth of stations.

With regular telegraph blanks the children are taught to write a fool-proof telegram (if it can be done), and how to mark on the blank the class of service desired.

The children are instructed in the use of an almanac; how to write a check, deposit money, and keep check book stubs; how to use financial reference agencies; how to keep a card filing system; and how to look for information in directories.

They learn about inventories by making one of a room in their home and even figure the depreciation for three years.

The class is called business training.

## Experts Seek Agreement on Reparations

Great Powers' Representatives Clearing Way for Hague Conference

**By Cable from Monitor Bureau**

PARIS—Treasury experts of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan have held their first meeting here to go over the reports of the sub-committees appointed under the Young plan at the first Hague conference. The desire of the governments is to reach an agreement on as many points as possible so that the discussion at the second Hague gathering on financial questions may be reduced to a minimum.

The statutes of the International Bank and the project of the trustee contract whereby the bank will receive and disburse German reparations are receiving attention. The trustee contract is being revised because of the attitude of the United States. Since Germany must pay its reparations directly to the United States instead of through the bank, neither will the bank now be able, as originally intended, to transmit to the United States sums due from its other debtors and paid out of German reparations.

The report on the reform of German laws in order to bring them into accord with the Young plan and that concerned with revising the scheme of German deliveries in kind will be gone over. Among the remaining reports the one which has raised the most serious problem is that of the committee on non-German, or eastern reparations which left unsettled the Hungarian debt and proposed annuities for Bulgaria which that state is now making every effort to have reduced before the Hague conference places its final seal on the report.

The Bulgarian Foreign Minister, and Finance Minister have in fact just appealed to the French Premier, Andre Tardieu and to Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, after coming from Rome and will go from Paris to London in the hope of arousing sympathy.

The Treasury experts are likely to recommend to the Hague conference that the Gordian knot of the Hungarian problem can be cut by taking it off the agenda and sending it back to the Reparations Commission which is empowered by the Versailles Treaty to propose to the Government a definite settlement of such matters.

On the subject of submarines the delegation made it plain that Japan is firmly against abolition, believing that the sea weapon is a defensive one peculiarly adapted to the needs of an insular nation. In this respect the Japanese view has undergone no change since the 1921 Washington Conference. The delegation appeared to be particularly firm on this point and indicated that it might subrogate tonnage from some other auxiliary type in order to increase tonnage in this category.

Three Fundamental Points  
The formal statement issued by the head of the Japanese delegation did not go into the technical details which were later elicited from the Japanese, but kept to more general matters. The formal statement brought out three fundamental conceptions of the Japanese which are of closest concern to the Conference, namely, that the coming parity makes the Kellogg Pact its starting point and is based on the pledge to renounce under-water craft in war and the other participating powers are coming to the conference with no rigid and inflexible proposals but with open views; and finally, that Japan advocates a positive reduction of naval armaments rather than a mere limitation.

In general it was explained that Japan wants a navy only for defensive purposes, in earnest of which it has voluntarily accepted a subordinate position to the British and United States navies.

Although some of the details of Japan's naval wants as described in later conversations with members of the delegation here might seem to belittle the desire expressed in the formal statement for an all-round naval reduction, it is believed that many of the specific Japanese proposals may be susceptible to scaling down when the conference actually begins.

### Japan's Cruiser Demands

The Japanese, it was ascertained, will ask for a cruiser fleet 70 per cent as large numerically as that of the largest fleet agreed to by the conference as between Great Britain and the United States. Worked out mathematically on the basis of the 340,000 tonnage sought by Great Britain, this proposal means that Japan will ask for a cruiser tonnage of approximately 238,000, which is 22,000 tons larger than the present Japanese total of 206,815 tons of cruisers built or building. Japan, it was stated, attaches special importance to the larger 10,000-ton type of cruiser.

Reverting again to submarines, the Japanese spokesman made it clear that any decision of France or Italy to renounce under-water craft is not likely to affect the Japanese position. In general, Japan feels that in accepting a smaller fleet it is demonstrating that its vessels are purely for defense, and therefore it should be allowed to retain a type of vessel claimed to be useful for defensive purposes.

### Abolition of Battleships

No comment was made on the possible course of action in case France and Italy withdraw from the five-power treaty. In the Japanese view

## JAPANESE AIM AT ABSOLUTE NAVY REDUCTION

Would Scale Down Their Armaments Proportionately With Others

### SUBMARINE ABOLITION OPPOSITION VOICED

Firm Stand Taken for 70 Per Cent Ratio in Cruiser Strength

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—Japan wants absolute reduction of naval armaments rather than mere limitation, according to the formal statement of Reijiro Wakatsuki, head of the Japanese naval delegation, on the eve of his first day in the capital.

"Japan advocates reduction," the ex-Japanese Prime Minister said. "She advocates scaling down the naval armaments of the participating powers, and she herself stands ready to reduce her naval strength proportionately."

In the formal statement and subsequent conversations with the visiting naval group, the attitude of Tokyo was clarified on a number of fundamental points which will vitally affect the success or failure of the London naval parity. Japan's desire for 70 per cent of the total global tonnage of auxiliary warcraft, as compared with the British or American navies, was reaffirmed. It was explained that Japan seeks to have this 70 per cent turned over to it in a lump amount, to be distributed in varying proportions as it sees fit among the respective categories of auxiliary craft.

Shifting of Tonnage  
Although no indication was given that Japan would seek a larger ratio than 70 per cent in cruiser strength, it was stated that Japan might desire to forego some of its tonnage in a class like aircraft carriers in order to add to its tonnage in another type, like submarines. By carrying out this system to its logical conclusion Japan might readily have equality with Great Britain or the United States in one type of auxiliary vessel, by sacrificing tonnage in another.

The important point was made plain that if the United States is allotted 18 or 21 cruisers of 10,000 tons each as against 15 for the British, Japan will ask for 70 per cent of the highest number of such 10,000-ton cruisers. This would mean 12 and 15 cruisers, respectively, as against the British, a number which Australia and New Zealand have indicated that they are not prepared to admit.

On the subject of submarines the delegation made it plain that Japan is firmly against abolition, believing that the sea weapon is a defensive one peculiarly adapted to the needs of an insular nation. In this respect the Japanese view has undergone no change since the 1921 Washington Conference. The delegation appeared to be particularly firm on this point and indicated that it might subrogate tonnage from some other auxiliary type in order to increase tonnage in this category.

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In general it was explained that Japan wants a navy only for defensive purposes, in earnest of which it has voluntarily accepted a subordinate position to the British and United States navies.

Although some of the details of Japan's naval wants as described in later conversations with members of the delegation here might seem to belittle the desire expressed in the formal statement for an all-round naval reduction, it is believed that many of the specific Japanese proposals may be susceptible to scaling down when the conference actually begins.

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Abolition of Battleships  
No comment was made on the possible



It may be premature to discuss total abolition of first-class battleships at the present time. It was also stated that Japan has no intention of raising the question of the British Singapore naval base at the conference, though it was noted that such a decision would be gratifying to Tokyo.

The Japanese Ambassador, Katsujir Dehuchi, accompanied by Mr. Wakatsuki and Admiral Takarabe to the home of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in Washington, closed in the conference with the Japanese delegates also were Dwight Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico and David Reed (R), Senator from Pennsylvania, two of the American delegates, and also William R. Castle Jr., special ambassador to Japan.

#### Text of Statement

The statement, which was read to them, follows:

"The Japanese delegation wish to thank the Government and people of the United States for the cordial welcome, both official and private, extended to them ever since they landed at Seattle a few days ago, and are greatly impressed by the evidences of keen interest on the part of the American nation in the forthcoming naval conference in London.

"The whole Japanese Nation are equally interested in the meeting, and are eagerly and confidently anticipating that its noble objective will be attained in a just and effective manner.

"We are now very glad to be in Washington, en route to London, and have had the opportunity of paying our respects to the President of the United States, whose vision and initiative have been an important incentive to the calling together of the London gathering.

"The forthcoming meeting makes the Kellogg pact its starting point. Under that pact the signatory powers are pledged to renounce war as an instrument of national policy and to settle all international disputes only by pacific means.

"To meet under such auspices is in itself a guarantee of success, for policies of disarmament are the natural consequences of the renunciation of war.

"Furthermore, it is expected that the participating powers are coming to the conference altogether with an open mind, reposing each in the other full faith and confidence in the justice and fairness of their respective international policies.

**Every Reason for Optimism**  
"There is, therefore, every reason for us to be sanguine as to the result of the London conference.

"The termination of competitive armaments and a positive reduction in naval strength may, we believe, be looked for as the outcome.

"Japan advocates reduction. She

advocates scaling down the naval armaments of the participating powers, and she herself stands ready to reduce her naval strength proportionately.

"It goes without saying that, in so doing, she has been in mind the necessity of keeping undisturbed the sense of national security of the people. From this consideration she feels entitled to retain a minimum strength, insufficient for attack and only adequate for defense in home waters.

"The proposals of Japan at the forthcoming conference are based upon this principle alone. She is prepared to accept a ratio that is less than parity with the other great powers and so gives clear proof of the entire absence of any thought of offensive operations.

"We are confident that an important progress will be effected at London in the great task of disarmament and of guaranteeing an enduring peace."

The total American delegation to the London Naval Conference, headed by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, will number 67, including seven delegates, seven advisers, eight navy technical experts, five in the secretariat, and three assistant secretaries. The group will include 15 women stenographers from the State Department and six from the Navy Department.

A complete mimeographing unit will be carried along and there will be experts in charge of the machines. In addition four code clerks will accompany the delegation to prepare messages for transmission to the capital. The only member of the advisory staff not previously named is George A. Gordon, of the American Embassy in Paris. Six of the group are now in Europe so that the total to sail on the George Washington will probably number 61.

#### France Ready to Make

##### Non-Aggression Pact

PARIS (AP)—Official circles made clear that France is ready to negotiate a Mediterranean pact of non-aggression, security and mutual guarantees with Italy and also with Great Britain.

This statement was forthcoming because of reports said to have come from Rome that Italy was disposed not to insist on naval parity with France, provided a pact of political guarantees could be brought into being.

It was said France always has been convinced that a political accord must be the basis of any naval agreement with Italy. It also was remarked that the Mediterranean being Great Britain's route to India, it would be only natural Great Britain should participate in such a pact.

It was learned also that the French Government believes that national and colonial needs require a fleet approximating that of the pre-war period when it was almost 1,000,000 tons, but that as a contribution to the reduction of armaments, France would consent to a large reduction from this figure at the London Conference.

#### Italian Delegates Named

ROME (AP)—The Italian Government has sent to London the official list of its delegates to the forthcoming naval conference. The delegates are:

Vino Grandi, Foreign Minister; Rear Admiral Giuseppe Siranni, Minister of Marine; Antonio Bordonaro, Ambassador at London; Sen-

ator Admiral Acton and Admiral Burzagli, Chief of the Navy Staff. Three functionaries from the Foreign Office and six from the Marine Ministry will serve as experts.

#### Irish Representatives Chosen

DUBLIN, Ireland (AP)—The Irish Free State will be represented by three men at the naval conference in London next month. They will be Patrick McGilligan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister of Defense and Prof. Timothy Smiddy, High Commissioner in London.

#### Wedgwood Urges Land Value Taxation

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Col. Josiah Wedgwood, speaking at Bolton Dec. 16, said that many people still believed that unemployment could be reduced and trade improved by spending public money on relief works, but that the Labor Party realized ever more clearly that such expenditure merely changed the character of the unemployed, and injured some as much as it benefited others.

Government loans for such work, he said, had the same effect, since more capital employed on roads meant less capital for industry, more expensive capital, and a higher rate of interest for the capitalist.

All productive work must begin by application of labor to land, said Colonel Wedgwood; therefore, if land were made cheaper, if it were made more expensive to keep land idle or underused, people would be better able to start useful work. Taxation or rating land values would have effect, so cheapening land. But he wished to make two points clear. Nothing of any value could be done without the valuation of land apart from improvements now on it. Secondly, an increment tax such as Lloyd George tried in 1909, levied on subsequent increases in land value, would not make land cheaper, but, rather, dearer to the user.

#### \$60 A TON NEWSPRINT. FAIR PRICE, IS CLAIM

MONTREAL (AP)—L. A. Tasche, Premier of Quebec, in an address declared the Governments of Ontario and Quebec would not be satisfied until paper manufacturers of the two provinces receive a "fair return" on newsprint paper.

He said both their governments have come to the conclusion that \$60 a ton is a fair price, which is an increase of \$5 a ton over the present price, and that he had been assured by some United States consumers that it was not excessive. Speaking at a meeting under the auspices of the Laurier Hebrew Political Club he said neither provincial government would take any legislative action to fix the price of newsprint, but that both governments were determined that a fair return should be received.

#### FRENCH PREMIER SOFTENS OPPOSITION

PARIS—The French Premier, André Tardieu, is proving himself an able government head. He handled what might have been a disagreeable situation in the Chamber of Deputies brilliantly.

The Opposition for a reason difficult to discover had taken umbrage at passages in M. Tardieu's first speech in the Senate, in which he alluded disparagingly to parliamentary obstructionist tactics. The Opposition reacted with interpellations, and the Premier in reply melted the storm in a few moments by his humor and by apologizing if he had offended, saying that he was only speaking generally, and that the Opposition's attitude was irreproachable.

#### ITALIAN SUBMARINE TEST

SPEZIA, Italy (AP)—The new Italian submarine Vettor Pisano has made her depth test, diving 335 feet and remaining under water half an hour. The submarine is of 870 tons and is 256 feet long.

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#### AIRWAY GROWTH IS BRACKETING SOUTH AMERICA

##### North American Lines Expand Service to Reach Remote Cities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Pan American Airways has just extended its air mail routes from Miami to include Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, according to announcement made here, and reports from the Department of Commerce say that the New York, Rio and Buenos Aires Company has extended its service into the interior of South America.

George L. Rigl, vice-president of the Pan American Airways, left Miami on the initial flight, which will extend 498 miles from Paramaribo in Dutch Guiana through Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo to Buenos Aires. Simultaneously officials of the company said they expected that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, technical adviser of the lines, will make a final inspection flight over the route.

Aircraft from Buenos Aires will fly by way of Para, San Luis, Fortaleza, Natal, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Sao Paulo, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul and other cities in Brazil, Cayenne in French Guiana, and Montevideo, Uruguay.

The New York, Rio and Buenos Aires Company air service will now carry mail and passengers between Buenos Aires and Bolivian cities.

The first day's stops will be at Rosario, Cordoba, Tucuman, Salta and Yacubina. The second day's flight will be continued to Lapaz, via Santa Cruz, Cochabamba and Oruro. The company operates 2,000 miles of South American airways and plans to start a semi-stage New York-Buenos Aires service in February. The other great American Company, Pan American Airways, affiliated with Pan American-Grace Airways and Mexican Aviation Company, operates on the west coast of South America. Between the two companies bracket South America with their service.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES AIDS OPENING OF MINE

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (AP)—The Rothbury Mine, where rioting occurred when striking miners attempted to occupy it, has been re-opened by the New South Wales Government with the aid of volunteer workers.

The resumption of work at the mine was carried out without any outward incident. A long dispute about wages between owners and workers, involving the state government, was the origin of the fighting when one miner was killed, and scores of others and several policemen wounded.

#### MEXICAN OPERATORS THREATEN STRIKE

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Street cars and motor buses in Mexico City operate as usual after an early conference among strike delegates of the autobus drivers and street car conductors, who threatened to strike in protest against the new Mexican penal code.

The delegates decided to keep up the service instead of walking out immediately, but still protest against certain provisions of the code, which went into effect Dec. 15.

#### 52 COMMUNISTS SENT TO JAIL FOR 330 YEARS

SOFIA, Bulg. (AP)—The trial of 52 Bulgarian Communists ended here with the passing of sentences totaling 330 years in jail.

The three principal prisoners, Stoyanoff, Kesiakoff and Panow, each received 15 years in jail, and 36 defendants were sentenced to terms ranging from 18 months to 12 1/2 years.

The Communists were accused of attempting to revive the Communist Party of Bulgaria, which was dissolved in 1925 and proclaimed illegal. The majority of the prisoners belonged to the working classes, but some were highly educated and trained. When the judge pronounced sentence, the Communists replied by shouting, "Down with Fascism."

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#### CONSERVATIVES MOVE TO REJECT COAL MEASURE

##### Action Means British Liberals Must Overthrow Government or Reverse Stand

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The conservative party amendment to the coal bill takes the form of a direct motion for rejection of this measure, thereby placing the Liberals in the dilemma of having to decide whether they will overthrow the Government or recede from the position they have taken that it should not be allowed to become law.

The Manchester Guardian, Liberal, describes the situation as, "the most critical for the Government that has arisen since meeting of the Parliament." The Daily Chronicle, Liberal, says conservative amendments made it, "more tense." The Daily Express, Conservative, discusses what the Government will do if defeated. The key to the situation, The Christian Science Monitor understands, is to be found in a statement published by Ernest D. Simon, Liberal, M.P. for Disbury, Manchester, who, referring to the expected Government pronouncement to be made by William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, in introducing the bill goes on to say, "It seems to me that if the bill in its present form represented final intentions of the Government there would be no option for the Liberal Party but to vote against it."

William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, introducing for second reading debate, the Government's coal bill in the House of Commons tonight made a long conciliatory statement explaining the measure's provisions and indicating his willingness to consider all constructive criticism from the Opposition. He directed his remarks especially to meeting the Liberals' objection, endeavoring to show that the Government has prepared to meet them so far as is consistent with the objects of the measure which is to endeavor to restore prosperity to an essential industry while at the same time effecting some reduction in what the Royal Commission in 1926, which he recalled was presided over by a distinguished Liberal,

had agreed were unduly long work hours for miners.

He was heard in deepest attention by the crowded House, especially where he repudiated his desire to push up coal prices, and declared that the problem presented by the coal industry was far too complicated to be dealt with finally in any single measure, thereby hinting at further legislation, presumably upon lines which Liberals have advocated to encourage further rationalization.

#### ITALY'S EMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS SEVERE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Restrictions on emigration under the Mussolini régime in Italy are more severe than the American immigration laws, declared Judge John J. Freschi, who recently returned here from Italy. He spoke at the first of a series of luncheons held under the auspices of the Conference on Immigration Policy, for discussion of the problem of overpopulation in various parts of the world.

There is no problem in Italy today of population pressure, or serious congestion, Judge Freschi said, and for the most part there was no desire among the people with whom he spoke to leave the country. The practice of steamship and transportation companies to influence Italians to migrate, he said, has been stopped, and the Government will not allow unrestricted emigration, in this way co-operating with the immigration policy of the United States.

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## NATION RALLIED TO NEW ATTACK ON CHILD LABOR

Progress of Quarter Century  
Reviewed at New York  
Anniversary Meeting

By MARJORIE SHULER  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Thousands of American boys and girls have been taken out of factories and put back into schools in the last quarter of a century, but much more remains to be done to assure every child equality of opportunity and freedom from exploitation, according to speakers at the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the National Child Labor Committee held here.

When the committee had its first meeting in Carnegie Hall on April 15, 1904, boys and girls 8 and 10 years old could be found in the cotton mills, cutting shrimp along the seacoast, preparing fruit and vegetables in the canneries, driving mules in mines, before the "glory-hole" all night in glass factories, toiling from sun-up to sun-down in the fields and swarming the cities in a variety of street trades.

Today the number of workers has been decreased and the age of those working has been increased through labor legislation as such and also through educational legislation increasing the age for compulsory school attendance and lengthening the hours and periods of school sessions.

### Uniform Standards Sought

However, there is still a well-defined task before the committee and its supporters, which Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay, of Columbia University, chairman of the committee, who presided at the opening session, set forth in these words:

"Reasonable minimum standards exist and are so expressed in the legislation covering some areas, some occupations, some children part of the time and fewer all the time. Even better than reasonable minimum standards are found in a few places. But it is a far cry to any uniformity and equality in the protection of the work of children of America. Such advances have been made in the technique of legislation, in its drafting, and in the devices for effective enforcement, that much of the best child labor legislation we have today will have to be rewritten in the next 10, 15, or certainly 25 years.

"We have hardly begun to realize the great variety, complexity, and velocity of American economic life, and that identity in standards of legislative enactments does not always insure equality of benefits. Standards themselves will have to be readjusted frequently to changes in economic levels of living and wages, and to changes in citizenship requirements, in educational progress, in health and industrial hazards."

### Laws Only One Path

The keynote for the work of the committee was struck by Wiley H. Swift, acting general secretary, who said: "No sane person in this country deliberately employs any child for the purpose of doing harm. What we have to contend with is mostly ignorance of what is harmful, in combating a general lack of understanding. Real reform must be effected by education and by changes of character. Legislation is only one of the paths to enlightenment."

Throughout the conference there were frequent pledges of co-operation for the campaign of the future on the part of representatives of the Federal Government, the Governor of the State, municipal officials and members of public organizations both of men and women.

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who came from Albany to be the main speaker at the anniversary dinner, said that the absence of a federal child labor law necessitates campaigns of education which will make the various states improve their legislation for the protection of boys and girls.

"A way around" must be found in such states where the rate of wealth is comparatively low, he said, in order that they will be able to keep up their revenues without looking to children as necessary factors in the labor market.

### "Machine" Thinking Opposed

Dr. Felix Adler, the first chairman of the committee who headed its work for 17 years, presided at the dinner. Other speakers were Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, who declared that machinery has brought the worker shorter hours, higher wages and better conditions of employment, but that it also tends toward standardization of thinking and mechanical attitudes, and Miss

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Grace Abbott, chief of the United States children's bureau, who declared that this country is lagging behind Great Britain in prevention of child labor.

American labor will carry to the last ditch the fight against child labor and for extension of free public education, said Spencer Miller Jr., of New York, secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, while Robert E. Simon of New York, chairman of the governing board of the United Parents Association, stated that employers, as well as employees, are interested in wiping out illiteracy, abolishing child labor and increasing educational opportunity.

A plea to the opponents of child labor to renew their activities on behalf of state ratifications of the federal amendment was made by Miss Ruth Morgan, third vice-president of the National League of Women Voters, who said that while the federal act was in effect, from 1917 to 1922, state standards were improved, but "since the failure of the child labor amendment, only one state with low standards has brought up its laws to the very moderate standard of good state laws."

**Careful Guidance Needed**  
Guiding children into proper vocations and providing training for their social and economic success is as important as preventing their exploitation, declared Miss Anne Davis, director of the vocational guidance bureau of the Chicago Board of Education. Laws can go only so far, said Miss Davis, while there still remains the problem of telling children what to do in order to attain social and economic success and to protect themselves.

Research with respect to results of work with children was recommended to the committee as its major objective for the next 25 years by Miss Frances Perkins, industrial commissioner of New York State. Miss Perkins deplored "the casual use of children in insignificant employments" which give them no training for the future, and stated that in many cases children are working for less than a living wage, at \$5 and \$6 a week, and in one case which has come to her attention for a little \$3.50.

Prohibition of child labor would help to solve the problem of adult employment, said Mrs. Jessie Gremel-spacher of Indianapolis, director of the Indiana department of women and children in the state industrial board, who asserted that many industrial plants refuse to take men employees past 45 years old, but put minors to work.

### Co-operative Plan Working

Mrs. Isabelle M. Summers, director of the bureau for women and children of the New Jersey State Labor Department, said that the plan of co-operation between the department and the employers was working effectively and added that the department is planning to deal with night work and the migratory employment of children.

Improvements and progress in the child labor situation in Massachusetts were forecast by Miss Mabel Story Lord, executive secretary of the state child labor committee, who looks for good results from the reports of the education and child welfare commissions now at work.

The weakest spot in the Pennsylvania child labor act is the enforcement section, putting responsibility jointly upon three authorities, the State Department of Labor, the schools and the local police, said Miss Gertrude Schermerhorn, child labor secretary of the Public Education and Child Labor Association of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, New York City Commissioner of Health, said that through compulsory attendance at continuation schools, the city has greater control over the child labor situation than in the case in most other big centers.

In the concluding speech of the conference made by Dr. Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the Children's Aid Society, he repeated what he said at the formation of the committee 25 years ago.

"Child labor is one of the darkest blot on our national respectability, it is the measure of our social progress, and the blame for it lies not with the children, nor their parents, nor the employers, but with that huge entity which we call the American public."

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## Splendid Type of Clipper Ship to Join Boston Collections



THE BENJAMIN F. PACKARD

Ewing Galloway

Permanent Mooring in Charles River Basin Proposed—  
"Golden Age" of Sailing Vessels Recalled—McKay  
Memorial Plan Revived

One of the last of the clipper ships still afloat, the Benjamin F. Packard, built by Goss, Sawyer and Packard, of Bath, Me., in 1885, is to become a unit in Boston's group of individual marine collections which so suitably memorialize New England's importance during the great age of sailing ships, when "Yankee bottoms" carried the bulk of the world's fast shipping trade and showed their trim heels with saucy regularity to plodding, grimy steamers.

Benjamin Flayderman, of Flayderman and Kaufman, antique dealers, Boston, has purchased the Benjamin F. Packard and proposes to bring her to this city in the spring and either tie her up at some Atlantic Avenue dock or moor her in the Charles River Basin. The Packard's measurements are 244 feet on deck, with a 43-foot beam. Her tonnage is 2013. She has a copper sheathed bottom and is fully rigged in first-class condition. The captain's quarters, finished in the late Victorian style, and the dining saloon are still fully equipped for service.

Her active career continued to October, 1925, when she completed her last voyage with a cargo of lumber from the Pacific coast, through the Panama Canal and northward. She was then purchased by Max Williams, who loaned her to the United States Naval Reserve to be used as a training ship for a year, after which she was towed to Manassas Bay, Long Island, where she constituted the principal item in Mr.

Williams's marine collection. Her condition is still entirely seaworthy.

The acquisition by a private individual in Boston of an actual ship of this famous period is particularly interesting to those who see Boston as the logical center of marine museum interest. Among the private collections of note already owned here are those of Charles H. Taylor of the Boston Globe, and Allen Forbes of the State Street Trust Company; the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, too, possesses a marine collection of considerable merit.

Moreover, Mr. Flayderman's acquisition may indirectly re-arouse public interest in the long-proposed Donald McKay memorial. Several years ago an interested group set out to raise \$15,000 to erect a memorial to the famous designer of the first and also of the largest and

fastest of all clippers. The money was raised and is at interest in a bank.

Among the various suggestions for the design of the memorial, none of which have been accepted, was that it take the form of a reconditioned clipper ship, riding at anchor on the Charles River Basin, accessible to antiquarian, artist and student alike, a tangible indication of the maritime strength of New England which, largely due to Donald McKay, once spread across the seven seas.

It is possible that the coming of the Packard to Boston, the proposed changes in the Charles River Basin under the provisions of the Storror fund, and the desire for a Donald McKay memorial, may be amalgamated to provide an eloquent reminder for the future of the glory of New England's past.

A three-masted clipper in the middle of the basin would be ideal for such a purpose. There, between Boston's brick-red sky line capped with its golden dome and the parkway along the Cambridge shore, its slender masts and magic spars would stand out against the orange of an autumn sunset or a white winter's moon for the thousands who move along those stately shores throughout all of the year's four seasons.

The students, when they learned they had won their point, surrendered the law school building, which they had captured earlier, to the new dean and went to their homes.

The superior council of the university agreed with the law faculty to place Dr. Ricardo Rojas in charge of the school. Dr. Juan Ramos, opposition to whom prompted the students' revolt, presented his resignation.

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## HEFLIN OUSTER CALLED UNWISE BY PARTY HEADS

Democratic National Leaders  
Hope for Conciliation  
of Former Factions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The action of the Alabama State Executive Committee in barring by a vote of 27 to 20, J. Thomas Hefflin, Senator from Alabama, from a place on the party ticket in the senatorial race next year, was viewed in national Democratic quarters here as an unwise decision.

Party leaders declare that the action of the majority of the Alabama committee was out of line with the controlling policy of the Democratic Party, which is one of patching up differences so as to present a united front in the important Congressional elections in 1930.

The National Democratic Committee, it was declared, is prepared to support any candidate who wins the Democratic nomination, regardless of what the candidate's position toward the party and its nominees was in previous campaigns. For the Alabama State Executive Committee to deny Mr. Hefflin a place on the party ticket because he opposed the candidacy of Alfred E. Smith in the 1928 presidential campaign is to disrupt the party's conciliation policy, it was declared, and thereby weaken its position.

It was also pointed out that by refusing him a place on the Democratic ticket, the State Committee instead of disciplining Mr. Hefflin actually strengthened his position and considerably enhanced his chances of being re-elected.

That this is the way Mr. Hefflin

feels about the matter was promptly shown in the statement he made public when advised of the committee's action.

"If dispatches from Alabama are accurate, and the State Committee has voted to bar me, it is unfortunate," Mr. Hefflin said. "I did everything in my power to have harmony and go along like other Southern States have or will do. The way the committee has acted is contrary to the wishes of at least four-fifths of the Democrats of the State."

"It was not the good of the party or the state that prompted this action. It is indeed strange that in Alabama this action should be taken, when in all the other southern states a harmony plan will be adopted. The committee will be repudiated at the polls by anywhere from 100,000 to 150,000 majority. The time for a housecleaning in the Democratic Party in Alabama has certainly arrived. I shall be a candidate for Senator in 1930."

Reports have reached the capital that a movement similar to that in Alabama is under way in North Carolina, against Furnifold McL. Simmons (D.), Senator from that State, who, like Mr. Hefflin, bolted the party's Presidential candidate last year. Mr. Simmons is up for re-election in 1930, and strong opposition has already been manifested against him.

**NEW ZEALAND'S ENVOY  
TO LONDON HONORED**

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir James Parr, High Commissioner for New Zealand in London for the last three and a half years, who will be succeeded Jan. 1 by T. M. Wilford, was the guest of honor at a farewell luncheon given by the New Zealand Association.

Lord Passfield paid tribute to Mr. Parr's extraordinary and successful career as farmer, lawyer and statesman. Sir James, replying, praised English patience, and the compromise resulting in a happy issue at the recent dominions conference.

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## SPAIN-URUGUAY PLANE FORCED DOWN IN BRAZIL

(Continued from Page 1)

told to officials here by the Uruguayan transatlantic flier, Maj. Tadeo Larre-Borges.

The major, who arrived here from Maracaju, where their plane was wrecked the previous night, said he and Lieutenant Challe could not continue after more than 26 hours in the air. Their fuel was running low and darkness settled down. They decided to land at the first available spot, but were unable to see clearly, and the plane turned over, pinning Challe beneath it.

"For the first few hours of the flight the winds were favorable," said the airman, "but after passing Cape Verde on the African coast, we ran into head winds so unfavorable, about 4 in the afternoon, that we decided to ask the direction to the nearest land and to head there."

Major Larre-Borges said they found it necessary to change their course from Pernambuco, where they had planned to land, and that they had difficulty, because they were unable to get their position by means of the radio.

"Flying low to pick up the land," he said, "we could not see the lights of the coast towns, and finally we decided to land as quickly as possible. The wheels struck soft ground and the plane turned over."

"I started to find help and reached Santo Antonio, where the authorities aided me generously. The plane was entirely wrecked."

The French airman line, Aero Postal, sent a plane to the scene to transport the aviators to Natal.

## Lawyers Pay Honor to Mrs. Willebrandt

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Tributes were paid to Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt at a dinner given in her honor by the Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia. Harlan F. Stone, Justice of the Supreme Court, confessed to having had a prejudice against women lawyers, but declared that when he saw Mrs. Willebrandt in action in the Department of Justice his prejudice vanished.

Leo A. Rover, United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, referred to the fact that Mrs. Willebrandt had had to deal with the taxation and prohibition, and declared that her record was an answer to any criticism. Judge Alfred I. Wheat of the District Supreme Court referred to her as an excellent lawyer, who had a hard task and did it well.

Others who spoke were Judge Mary O'Toole of the Municipal Court, who was toastmistress; Justice Peyton Gordon of the District Supreme Court; Mrs. Florence Kahn, Representative from California; Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Representative from Florida; Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Representative from Massachusetts.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, dean of women lawyers, received loyal recognition from many of the speakers, some of whom had attended her school of law when others were barred to them.

## R-100 Behaved Well, Says Commander

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Capt. Burney's airship, the R-100, was in the air about six hours before mooring at Cardington, Maj. G. H. Scott, in command, said she handled nicely and answered the controls easily, though the "feel" was different to that of the R-101.

No attempt was made at fast speed, these tests coming later. It is probable that mooring tests will be at once carried out. It will be interesting later to learn the experts' views on the different points in the construction of these two airships. The R-100 is built entirely of duralu-

min while the other is mainly of stainless steel; the R-100 has 16 longitudinal girders and a polished stern, compared with the other's 30 and a blunt stern; the R-100 has a long girder running through the center from nose to tail, while this is absent in the R-101, whose 30 girders, stronger and more rigid, need no bracing wires.

## Premier Enunciates British Obligations

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, at a question time in the House of Commons on Dec. 16 was asked by Walter H. Ayles, Laborite, whether Great Britain had commitments to the League of Nations or to the British Empire which prevented the House of Commons itself from coming to any conclusion it desired regarding disarmament.

The Prime Minister replied that Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations enjoined on all member states and consequently on the British Government a reduction of their armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by a common action of international obligations. Another article of the Covenant, he said, imposed the obligation to join in action for the common enforcement of certain undertakings. British commitments as regarded the British Empire were dictated by needs of self-defense.

Mr. Ayles asked whether the Government believed that there was still a margin as far as Great Britain's own armaments were concerned that "we could reduce down to what the Prime Minister had said was the level of national safety and if not why should we go into a disarmament conference?"

Mr. MacDonald replied, "It is because there may be that margin discovered only by international agreement that we are going into that conference."

## Russian Ambassador Awaits Recognition

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Gregory Sokolnikoff, new Russian Ambassador, paid his first informal call on Arthur Henderson at the Foreign Office Dec. 16.

Formal presentation of credentials is expected to take place before Christmas, but the date has not been fixed, owing partly to the fact that it is held to be desirable to know which Dominions are associating themselves with the mother country in recognizing the Soviet Government, and partly to the necessity of fitting the ceremony in with other engagements of the Prince of Wales, who will receive Sokolnikoff on behalf of the King, as he did on a similar occasion last month when the new Polish envoy presented his credentials.

The attitude of the Dominions toward the question as yet has not been disclosed, but it is understood that Canada prefers to remain aloof for the present. Asked whether any members of the staff of the Arcos had been granted privileges not usually accorded nationals of other countries, Mr. Henderson declared, amid laughter from the Labor benches, that "no such privileges will be granted."

## ALBANIA AND ITALY END MONETARY PARLEY

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—The new monetary convention has been concluded between Albania and Italy. The object of the convention was to establish Albania upon a complete gold basis by withdrawal from circulation of all foreign silver coin now in general use.

At the same time Vincenzo Lofecano, general director of the Italian Foreign Office, has been appointed president of the Society for Economic Development in Albania.

## Theatrical News

### "Michael and Mary"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Again has A. A. Milne put theatergoers in his debt by adding to the none too large supply of polite comedies "Michael and Mary," which is now being played for the first time anywhere at the Charles Hopkins Theatre. With Barrie silent these many years, Mr. Milne has found a warm welcome for his clever and literate plays, with their touch-and-go wit and their engrossing plots.

"Michael and Mary" is a variation of the Enoch Arden theme, with an unworthy husband returning as a blackmailer of two devoted young things, Michael Rowe, novelist, and Mary whom he married on the chance that her husband would never turn up. But he does, and for a time it would seem that their happiness is shattered. They pull through, ingeniously, but even at the end there is a hint of a time to come when they must face again the consequences of their marriage.

Mr. Milne, apparently, wishes to extend the implications of his picture beyond its frame, even as Ibsen did, and so increase the forcefulness of his story. More than that, he wishes to show how Michael and Mary face the future fearlessly, because of the happiness they have shared and because of their joy in their son David. A tender, merry and stirring tale, this, meaning more than meets the eye, as do all works of art.

As Michael, Henry Hull gives a performance that will be recalled after this season is over by all who see it because of the quiet, controlled surfaces he presents of a gentleman seething with emotion. He has to the lightest stroke the touch of delicacy needed to bring out the nuances of Milne's dialogue, and no mannerisms mar his light running speech. Edith Barrett partners him well in sensitivity of response and in the consistency with which she remains within the dramatic situation at all times.

Harry Beresford, an actor of uncommon quality who has never had the great part he deserves, is like a police officer to the steel of Mr. Hull in the ingenious and intense second act, where Michael manages to build up a plausible explanation for Mary's husband expiring in their house without telling the real story. Again and again the audience catches its breath lest Mary and Michael be found out. Then there are Alice Belmont, Cliffe, David Glassford, Vernon Kelso, Leonard Willey, Katherine Standing and Alan Willet, among others, to round out a cast chosen by a connoisseur in acting, Charles Hopkins. He completed his work by mounting the play as if it were a jewel.

### "The Admiral"

Edith Wynne Matthison made one of her too-seldom appearances on Friday night at Town Hall, acting with her husband, Charles Rann Kennedy, and Margaret Gage in his philosophical play for three persons, "The Admiral." It almost made us weep with vexation to think that the contemporary theater is not using an actress who can be dramatically poetic in speech and action. Moreover, her sense of comedy has increased with the passing years. The laughs come to her cueing with a force and promptness that was not evident during her fine performances with Sir Herbert Tree in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Gone is that flavor of plaintiveness that once crept into all her characterizations, a flavor which made unforgettable her Everyman, her Viola and her Queen Katherine.

Yet she could summon that quality again at will, if it were a desired part of a characterization. Her instinct for grace of line in speech and



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## BARNES DENIES COERCION USED ON FARM BOARD

(Continued from Page 1)

The full price of wheat, giving them the advantage of lower interest rates, and offering marketing facilities only to farmer and co-operative members.

"In other words," said T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, chairman of the committee, "you objected to giving the co-operatives advantages which those who did not join could not obtain."

The Farm Board chairman, Mr. Barnes said, admitted that there was some "unfairness" with regard to interest charges, and gave assurances that in the future the figure set by the Government would be equalized with that of the local market. With regard to advancing co-operative members the full price of wheat, Mr. Legge informed the private dealers, the witness declared, that the Farm Board would continue that policy as one conducive to developing a sound co-operative organization.

In insisting upon the board purchasing its program Mr. Legge, Mr. Barnes said, agreed, however, that in the future the grain dealers would be conferred with before deciding major policies, but no assurance was given them that their views would be accepted. The Farm Board had previously announced that a committee of commission men would be organized, as had already been done with the millers, and that they would represent the private business men before the board.

Mr. Barnes explained that he was

## PERU PLANE ORDERS AWAIT BANK SUPPORT

LIMA, Peru (AP)—The \$800,000 contract with an American airplane manufacturer to supply plans to the Peruvian Government is threatened with cancellation, if it has not already been cancelled, because of withdrawal of banking support in the United States. It was learned authoritatively here.

Payments to the airplane company amounting to \$25,000 monthly are guaranteed by the national budget, but fulfillment of the contract depends it is said, on outside financing.



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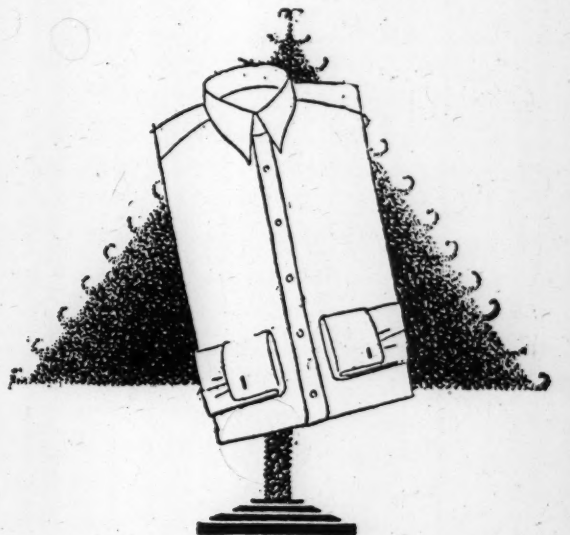
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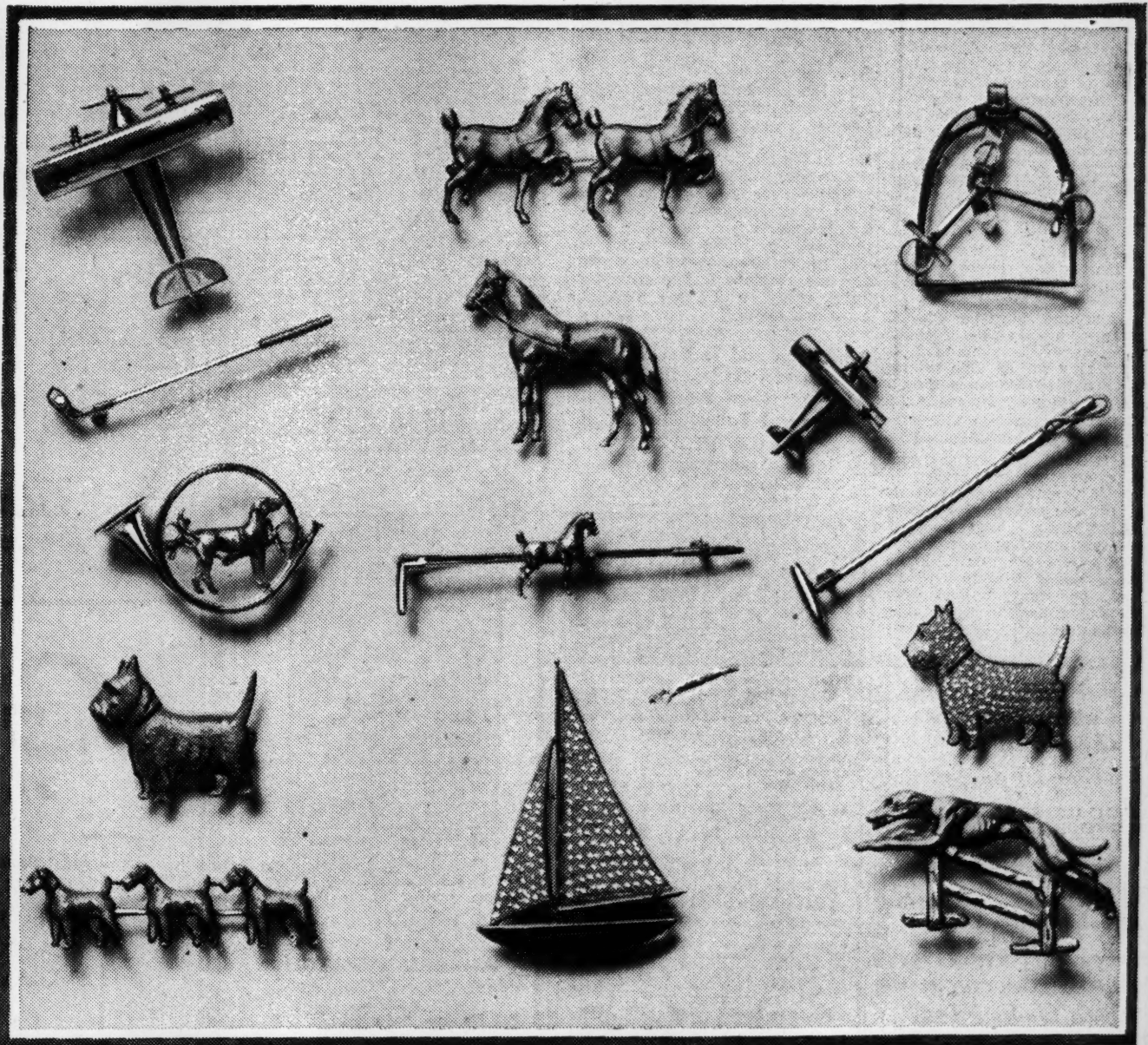
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A profusion of these interesting, artistic little  
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Evening Slippers in black satin  
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Children's Leather Slippers



## PACIFIC ROADS PROTEST ORDER TO BUILD LINES

Supreme Court May Decide  
If I. C. C. Can Force Spend-  
ing Millions on Extensions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—A railroad issue, believed to equal in many respects the importance and far-reaching character of the recently decided O'Fallon valuation basis case, is on its way to the United States Supreme Court for decision.

The Interstate Commerce Commission itself raises the problem which revolves about the question of whether it has the power to compel a railroad to expend millions of dollars extending its lines to meet public convenience. A majority of the commission holds that Congress gave it such authority, along with that of fixing rates, regulating service in general, passing upon the issue of railroad securities and approving consolidations.

But a minority asserts that Congress gave no such mandate to the commission as to enable it to direct a railroad to extend its lines at considerable loss, not part of which the Government provides. The railroads are backing the minority view.

The decision in question was rendered by a vote of 7 to 4, in the case of the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, controlled by the Oregon Short Line, which in turn is controlled by the Union Pacific, on the construction of 187 miles of new line so as to open up a rich but as yet inaccessible region in Oregon.

The proposed extension would cost not less than \$10,000,000 according to the testimony before the commission and it might cost as much as \$15,000,000. The railroads protest on the ground that it probably would be an unprofitable investment. Interests along the lines which would be benefited, made a strong case, however, taking the position that a railroad with ample resources should be required if need be, to extend its facilities as to meet demands upon it, regardless of whether the investment involved is immediately profitable.

## Finns and Swedes Unite Air Traffic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
HELSINKI, Finland—Gunnar Ståhle, new director of the Finska Aerobolaget or Finnish Air Company, who has just returned from a general European conference on air traffic held in Berlin, stated that in Finland the greatest interest centers in increasing air traffic through combination with the Swedish air forces. The Line Stockholm-Helsingfors, which is run through the co-operation of the Swedish Aerotransport Company and the Finnish Air Company, doubled its passenger quota last season and, according to Mr. Ståhle, this quota will again be doubled during the Stockholm Exposition opening May 17 and continuing until October.

Night air post traffic has been carried out by the Swedish company to London. This company is the first to run air post coupes specially built for the distribution of mail en route. Mr. Ståhle has entered upon a preliminary agreement with the Swedish air and postal authorities for night air post traffic between Finland and Sweden.

## OLD BRIDGE-CHAPEL IN DERBY PRESERVED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
DERBY, Eng.—One of the few remaining bridge-chapels of England stands on the banks of the Derwent and is situated in the heart of the town of Derby. It is a relic of the fourteenth century. Some time ago the Derbyshire archaeological society acquired the

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THE MONITOR READER  
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)  
1. 75 per cent.  
2. 193.  
3. The types of weather experienced, prevailing winds, drainage, nearness to transportation lines, etc.  
4. That he had never been inside the Houses of Parliament.  
5. "A unit or individual atom."

chapel and grounds so that the fabric should not be demolished or in any way further impaired.

An offer has now been made by the family of the late Sir Alfred Seale Haslam to restore the building for worship as a memorial to his memory, one stipulation being that at all services held in the chapel prayer shall be offered for travelers by land, air, and water. The offer has been accepted and the renovation of the ancient pile is to be carried out under the guidance of the society.

## King to Open Park in Belgian Congo

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BRUSSELS—King Albert has decided to open a park of 500,000 acres in the Belgian Congo between Lake Kivu and the Ruanda district. The "Albert National Park" will be unusual because of the infinite variety of its flora and fauna, its geographical situation, its geological nature and its altitude, varying from 3000 to 5000 feet.

In this vast stretch of territory plants belonging to swamps, tropics, deserts as well as to forest land are to be found. On the high summits is the Alpine zone without trees. From a geographical point of view the southern part belongs to East Africa, which is very different from the remainder of the Belgian Congo. On the other hand, the chain of volcanoes is characteristic of the high mountains with a variety of fauna which has come from the East and the West. The climate is almost ideal for Europeans. A commission has just been appointed to install stations for study and research.

## DANISH MUSEUMS FIND ISLAND HOME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
COPENHAGEN—Plans to move the Danish Open Air Museum and the People's Museum to a small island in Copenhagen harbor where there would be picturesque and appropriate surroundings have been put forward by the Education Minister, Mr. Borghers.

The two museums, which form one institution, are at present unsatisfactorily located—the former at Lyngby, some seven miles outside Copenhagen, the second, partly stored away in the Museum for Applied Art.

The island belongs to the naval authorities, who would cede it for the purpose.

Copenhagen would thus be the richer by one more highly interesting and unique museum.

## MANY LOSE OUT IN NEW MOTOR LICENSE TESTS

More Than Half Fail to  
Come Up to Standard  
on the First Day

Approximately 60 per cent of the applicants for driving licenses at Commonwealth Pier on the first day under the new examination regulations failed to measure up to requirements, according to George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Examinations went along normally, he said, each one requiring no more than five minutes longer than usual, or 20 minutes in all, and the failures were general, allowing no check up as to the puzzling features.

"This is not so radical a change in conduct as people think," Mr. Parker said. "It would seem to imply a larger crew to handle the applicants and a much longer time for each individual to be examined. As a matter of fact, the difference in time is small and we have not added a single new man to the force."

While no official checkup is yet available as to how many applicants were tried out, Monday, the total is about 100. Of these, approximately 60 failed. The percentage of failures was first established at a higher figure, but later reports from the inspectors brought the level down. Each applicant was asked enough of the 81 questions listed on the examination sheet to convince the inspectors that he or she did or did not qualify for a license. The road test has certain stricter requirements in turning corners, traffic judgment, signaling with hand gear shifting, hill regulation, slow braking, speeding and regard for pedestrians.

The Registrar said that so far as he knows there will be no checkup made on drivers who already hold licenses unless involved in an accident or called to order for some other offense. This means that the careful driver may rest secure.

Before each examination, which also involves an eye-test for reading signs and designating colors, a folder is given to the applicant with the questions and answers involved. His number plate must be clean. His brakes must be good. His control must be steady. The road course instead of carrying him down Summer Street with an easy turn here and there, now courses through the

South Station district where the traffic tests the practice and ability of the most experienced driver.

The candidates were asked questions relative to speed laws, motor equipment, license and registration requirements and driving regulations relative to the thickly settled districts. What is the duty of the owner when transferring the ownership of his car? What other equipment is required on motor vehicles besides brakes and lights? What is the fundamental speed law? Under what conditions can a person operate without a license? What is the right of way law at street intersections? What happens when a person is convicted three times within the calendar year for speeding? The applicant, if he can answer these, has a secure background. But there are 75 more and the inspector takes his pick.

## English Racing Car to Have Wind Brakes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—Wind brakes, utilizing the great air resistance set up at high speeds, are to be used on the racing car now being built by the Sunbeam Motorcar Company for the British driver Kaye Don, who will make an attempt at Daytona next February to beat the world's speed record of 231 miles set up by Sir Henry Segrave last March.

Louis Costantini, designer of the car, considers that stopping from great speeds is one of the most difficult tasks of a racing driver. At a speed of more than 230 miles per hour sudden deceleration or the sharp application of ordinary brakes might prove disastrous, as there would be a danger of the car somersaulting because of the sudden stresses set up.

He expects that the wind brakes—two air shields which will arise at the rear of the car as soon as the driver begins to ease the accelerator pedal—will not only be effective in slowing down the car smoothly, but will also keep it steady in its course in an emergency.

## LOW PRICES MENACE TASMANIAN TIN MINES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
HOBART, Tas.—The closing down of the Eastern Leads tin mine on the northeast coast of the island is part of a general move to cease producing tin here, brought on by the current low prices for the metal.

When tin stood at nearly £300 a ton the mines enjoyed considerable prosperity. But it is difficult to work them at a profit under the present price of £220 a ton. High wages in the island contribute to making a higher price necessary if the industry is to be continued.

## ICE-BOUND ISLE IN ARCTIC OCEAN MADE A COLONY

(Continued from Page 1)

the habit of obtaining food, warmth and fuel from the most typical polar animals, the walrus and the seal.

The original location of the settlement, on Rogers Gulf, which is probably named after some seafaring Briton or American who found temporary refuge on the island, was poor from the standpoint of hunting possibilities and Ushakov finally scattered the colonists over various parts of the island. Besides obtaining the means of their own subsistence the colonists turned in the proceeds of their hunting expeditions, seal skins, walrus tusks and mammoth tusks, which are found in considerable quantities on the island, and received payment in money or in goods.

Wrangel Island is rich in vegetation during the short season, from early June until the middle of August. In curious contrast to the cold and stormy winters the island at this time blooms out with poppies and Arctic willows. There is no grass; but Mr. Ushakov expressed the belief that it would be possible to introduce such crops as potatoes and radishes in the southern valleys of the island.

Uninhabited before the establishment of the Soviet colony Wrangel Island has at times been visited by seal and whale hunters of various nationalities, and it was with a view to preventing possible attempts to occupy the island that the colony was established.

## 4000 'Friendly Adventurers' to Go From British Schools to Germany

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—Arrangements are being made for 4000 school children to visit Germany next summer when three of that country's most beautiful castles—Schloss Rheinfels, on the Rhine; Schloss Monaise, on the banks of the Moselle, and Pont Tor, the great city gate at Aix-la-Chapelle—will be placed at the disposal of the young travelers by the German Government.

Mrs. Ruth Knowles, the "skipper" of the Friendship, anchored at Charing Cross Pier, which is the London headquarters of the Honorable Company of Friendly Adventurers, started "fortnight's land cruises

abroad" last year. "We took 150 children to Germany and Belgium," she declared, "and we were so successful that when I approached the German authorities on the subject of accommodation for this year, they offered me anything I liked."

"Pageants are to be given in our honor, too, depicting incidents in the history of England and Germany. Private cars are also being lent us, so that the children will be able to spend a fortnight traveling 600 miles in Germany at a cost of only £2 10s. a week each."

"Schools from all over the world have asked to join the Honorable Company of Friendly Adventurers," continued Mrs. Knowles. "The whole thing aims at a jolly adventure."

# FOOD NEEDS for the Coming HOLIDAYS



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December 24th



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Richmond Chocolates	Fully Lb.	35c	
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Hard Candy	Lb. Tin	29c	
Touraine Chocolate Nut Bar	Lb.	29c	
Campfire Marshmallows	Lb. Pkg.	23c	

Layer Figs	Lb.	29c
Currants	Pkg.	14c
Citron	Lb.	43c
Orange & Lemon Peel	Lb.	31c
Mince Meat	ATMORE'S 32 oz. Jar	39c
R & R Plum Pudding	No. 1 Cn	29c
Apple Cider	Gal.	45c
Vinegar	FULL STRENGTH Pt.	10c
Golden Hallowee Dates	FINAST Pkg.	17c

## Holiday Cake and Cookies

Pound Cake	Plain-Raisin Light Fruit	Lb.	29c
Holiday Fruit Cake	Doz.	33c	
Macaroons	Doz.	19c	
Assorted Box Cakes	2 Pkgs.	25c	
Sunshine	SURPRISE ASSORTMENT Lb. Pkg.	29c	
Robena	NEW TOP COOKIES N.B.C.	Lb.	25c

Bell's Seasoning	Tin	9c
Oakite	2 Pkgs.	25c
Mazola Oil	16 oz. Tin	28c
Olive Oil	ITALIAN 8 oz. Tin	29c
Baking Powder	ROYAL Sm. Tin	24c
Pop Corn	LITTLE BUSTER 2 Tins	25c
Squash	HUBBARD Lge. Can	17c
Jell-o	ASSORTED FLAVORS 3 Pkgs.	25c
Goblet Jelly	2 Jars	25c

Raisins Seeded or Seedless Pkg. 8c

Cranberry Sauce 2 No. 1 Tins 35c  
Ocean Spray

None-Such Mince Meat 2 Pkgs. 25c

Dromedary Dates 10-oz. Pkg. 19c

Common Crackers Lb. 16c  
N.B.C. New 1 Lb. Pkg. 17c

Walnuts Lb. 35c Lb. 25c  
Large Soft Shelled Diamond Budded Standard

Mixed Nuts Lb. 27c  
Pecans, Brazilian, Filberts, Almonds, Walnuts

Cherries 5 oz. Bot. 15c 3 3 oz. Bot. 25c  
Maraschino Style

Loaf Cheese Lb. 39c Lb. 37c  
Pimento White or Yellow

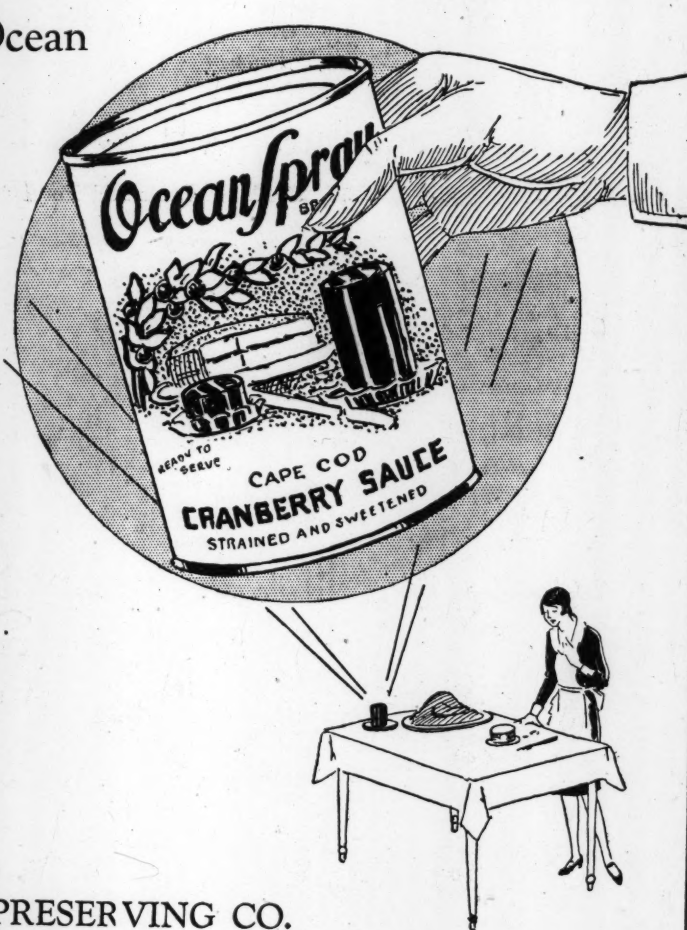
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## FLORIDA FRUIT MEN PIN HOPES ON EVERGLADES

See More Sugar and Peanuts, Cheaper Oranges by Development of Area

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MIAMI, Fla.—Cultivation of the Everglades means more sugar, more peanuts and cheaper oranges, it was predicted by speakers at the celebration of Miami's first Everglades Day, held on Dec. 16 and attended by about 10,000 persons.

The prospect of a production of 1,000,000 tons of sugar annually in 10 years, and a talk on orange growing at a cost of 40 per cent less than the cost anywhere else in the world by a representative of the Brown Company, held particular interest for the large delegations from all cities and towns in the Everglades, who came to Miami for the purpose of conferring with the Chamber of Commerce here.

The object of having an Everglades Day was to bring about a better understanding and closer and more helpful relations between all growers and developers of various places in and near the Everglades, to encourage reclamation and to improve transportation facilities.

A unique feature of the celebration was the air parade from Clewiston. Growers and developers from Belle Glade, Pahokee, Canal Point, Okeechobee gathered at Clewiston Sunday to an assembled fleet of 15 planes in the new municipal air field, which took off with the guests early Monday morning. The Goodyear-Zeppelin blimp went from Miami to the transportation, and the Sikorsky amphibian bomber, of B. G. Dahlberg, made a special trip from Chicago to participate.

F. L. Williamson, president of the Florida Flood Control Association, stressed the need of inland water ways for transportation, and told of obtaining the promise of federal aid. A road to Miami from the Everglades section was also greatly needed, he said, and would bring more wealth to the city than does the tourist business.

One of the chief objects the growers hope to accomplish through this meeting in Miami is to bring about the construction of a motor road leading from Lake Okeechobee along the Miami canal to the city of Miami. Also it is desired to widen and deepen the Miami canal so that boats and barges can carry fruit and vegetables directly from the farms to the Clyde Line docks in Miami.

Last year the Clyde Line had a

refrigeration capacity of 49 carloads, which was insufficient to meet the demand. This season that capacity has been increased 60 per cent. The Everglades growers are anxious to take advantage of this means of getting their products to the northern markets.

## Ship-to-Shore Talks on Atlantic Effective

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON — Atlantic liners, with their passengers telephoning from their staterooms to their homes or business places in England and the American continent, were visualized by J. L. R. Vanmeter, general traffic manager of the American Telegraph & Telephone Company, in an interview here.

Mr. Vanmeter arrived in Southampton from New York on the Leviathan, and on the voyage he superintended the first commercial service ship-to-shore wireless telephony. A conversation had been successfully undertaken, he stated, at a distance of 2600 miles, though under present conditions his company would not be able to arrange conversations with regularity at that distance for some time. At present conversations were only possible with the United States. Facilities were to be extended in the course of time, he hoped, to Canada, Cuba and Mexico. The British Post Office was now considering the matter.

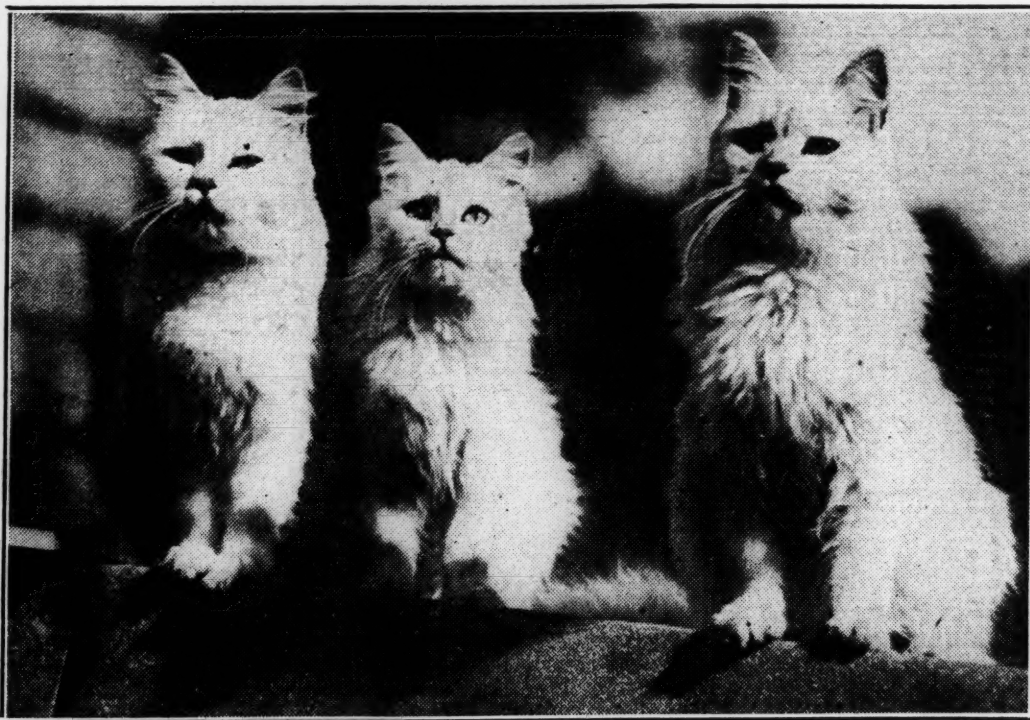
Mr. Vanmeter said that there could be no such thing as secrecy in ship-to-shore wireless telephony at present, but he remarked that the development and research departments of the company were devising means to bring this about.

## AVIATION PROFITS BY COMPETITIVE PLANS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK — A contribution exceeding \$500,000 was made to aviation by architects, engineers, and city planners who submitted designs in the Lehigh Airports Competition, according to an estimate made public by Taylor, Rogers & Bliss, managers of the contest.

A considerable proportion of this professional effort will be made available in book form for general use by communities contemplating the construction of airports, the announcement said. The computation of the value of the effort was made on the basis of 257 designs submitted, estimating that every entrant devoted a minimum of professional time and skill valued at \$2000 to his work.

## 'Who Says We Only Sleep and Eat?'



Aristocrats and Bourgeoisie of Feline Race Preen Themselves at Exhibition of Boston Cat Club. This Distinguished Trio Is From the Pequotsette Cattery at Cohasset, Mass., Owned by Mrs. Chester Hobbs, President of the Club. Among the Conspicuous Entries at the Show Are Those of Siamese Specimens.

## Cats Strive for 'Style' Honors at Annual Show in Boston

The twenty-fifth annual championship show of the Boston Cat Club opened today at Horticultural Hall in Boston for two days, with the proceeds going to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This is the first time, it is said, that a cat club has held such a show for the benefit of this society.

The entry list is more varied than usual and the cats remarkably fine of their classes. The number of Siamese entries is conspicuous; Mrs. Martin K. Metcalf of Newport, R. I., shows the most numerous single exhibit of these curious animals which tradition assigns to a place as the pets of royalty, with a ban in Siam upon their being owned by anyone of lower rank.

It is easy to believe the reputation Siamese cats have as jumpers after regarding them a few moments in their benches; their curiosity lies in their kinked tails and the weird effect of turquoise eyes set in chocolate faces; and their owners credit them with excellent dispositions.

Another curiosity in the show is a Crimean cat who rejoices in the name of Pansy Hanoum; the cat was

picked up in Turkey by Mr. Metcalf. Mrs. Chester Hobbs of Cohasset, Mass., president of the Boston Cat Club, who has received signal honors in the representative shows of the Atlantic seaboard for some years for her silvers, explained some fundamental requisites for the successful raising of cats for show and sale.

No one, she thought, could possibly make a success of raising cats of any sort, kind or description—from the most modestly endowed, unpedigreed, short haired "home cat," to the most extravagantly beautiful Persian, silver, tabby or black or white without having a genuine love for cats as a race.

One must recognize the intelligence of cats, their ready response to the treatment they receive, their capacities for giving a loyalty which is distinctly their own kind of loyalty and has no resemblance to the loyalty of a dog, their willingness, in general, to reward what is done for them with contributions of appearance and manner and even voice to the grace of living.

One who believes no cat talks would do well to read St. George Mivart's "The Cat" and to go back into the records and find out why it was that the Chartreuse monks had a splendid collection of blue, long-haired cats that habitually paced the stone walks of their retreat.

Mrs. Hobbs came to the raising of cats by the casual road that has led many to an occupation of singular fascination, hard work and a more varied reward than is the payment in many occupations. She visited a cousin in Maine who had a kitten.

If you have never had converse with kittens, or thought of them as something in which you might, un-

less you really dislike cats, become interested, it is well to visit someone who has one.

When Mrs. Hobbs returned from Maine she hunted up the person who had sent the cat to her cousin. Alas, there was no companion to the white kitten that now lived in Maine. But she found someone who owned a smoke kitten they would sell.

And when the next show of the Boston Cat Club came along, she took a fancy to silvers, and since then "there has been no color so fascinating to me as silvers." And with good effect, as many an admirer of cats will agree who has stood before the representatives at cat shows of the Pequotsette Cattery and looked at Winter Starlight or at Lady Diana or at Harmony or Harmony II, or at Chloe.

Mrs. Hobbs would be a good person to talk to if one had succeeded to a supposition that cats are really dull animals, only asking an undisturbed succession of good stout meals, and a warm, soft place to sleep undisturbed.

And then, if words failed to be quite convincing, a visit to the cattery would add something more to the evidence. Mrs. Hobbs has often said "My cats are all pets."

Upon a day when this writer visited the cattery it was possible to stand in one place out of doors and see upward of 30 silvers behaving, according to their taste for the moment, with the utmost diversity.

Some were scrubbing their paws; others climbing the fence as a subtle hint that 4 o'clock is supper time; others carrying on a conversation between themselves; another giving its newest infant a lesson in manners; still another watching the shadow parade against the sky of the fascinating things that cats, being cats, are privileged over humans to see.

## CLAIMS COMMISSIONER ARRIVES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEXICO CITY.—Sir John Percival has arrived in Mexico City from London to take up the duties of British Commissioner on the Anglo-Mexican Special Claims Commission, succeeding Judge Artemus Jones, who is returning to England to assume a position on the bench.

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## MASTERY OVER MATERIAL WINS PRAISE BY FORD

In It, He Writes, Lies the 'Genius' of the American People

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PRINCETON, N. J.—The "genius" of the American people is in the mastery of the material, says Henry Ford, in the Daily Princetonian, undergraduate publication of Princeton University.

Mr. Ford discusses materialism and happiness. Materialism, he declares, is not fostered by wealth but by poverty. Happiness is sought for or protected by "good times" is unreal, he holds.

"I have no desire," he continues, "to put old heads on young shoulders, but I see no reason for young heads not knowing, if only as a pertinent piece of information, that happiness in life is usually found by the man who is looking for something else."

Scouting the idea that the abundance of necessary things in this age makes it materialistic, Mr. Ford declared that it is "the unfortunate man whose mind is continually bent to the problem of his next meal or his next night's shelter" who is a "materialist performer."

"He can't get his mind off the grindstone of material needs," he says. "Now, emancipate this man by economic security and the appurtenances of social decency and comfort and, instead of making him more of a materialist, you liberate him from the menace of materialism."

"I am not at all impressed by the intelligence of the opinion that this

is a materialistic age simply because we have an abundance of necessary things. It is true, of course, that having plenty for the first time is likely to turn some people's heads with rapture for the things themselves. But the genius of our people is in the mastery of the material."

They must be cleared to getting a livelihood, Mr. Ford said, so that man may give himself over to "the discovery of what it is all about," and this increasing tendency, not degeneration or surpassing improvement, is the development to be looked for, he held.

"Humanity born into the world is and always has been pretty much alike," Mr. Ford concluded. "The most that we can do now is remove those hindrances to getting a livelihood which men find obstructive to the greater purpose of life, namely, the discovery of what it is all about."

## British Sunday Newspapers Condemned by Salvationists

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON.—Commissioner Bedford of the headquarters staff of the Salvation Army, London, speaking before the Bristol Rotarians, said that the British Sunday newspapers were among the contributory causes for moral social wrecks.

With 14,000,000 readers, in only six out of 887 columns, he said, was any reference made to religion. Their trend, he declared, was definitely "pagan."

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STATION WJAR—PROVIDENCE, R. I.

## With Congress Day by Day

Senate continued debate on nomination of Albert L. Watson to be a federal judge in Pennsylvania.  
Lobby committee heard Julius Barnes.

Interstate Commerce Committee continued hearing on communications bill.

Agriculture subcommittee heard W. L. Clayton, of Houston, Tex., in cotton investigation.

House took up Agriculture Department appropriations bill.

Roads committee continued with bill to increase federal highway aid.

Judiciary subcommittee heard arguments in impeachment case against Judge Grover M. Moscovitz of eastern New York district.

Foreign Affairs Committee took up revised resolution for commission to Haiti.

Senate confirmed nomination of Nelson T. Johnson of Oklahoma to be Minister to China succeeding John Van A. MacMurray, resigned; nomination of Edwin P. Morrow of Ken-

tucky for reappointment as a member of the board of mediation, and appointments of diplomatic posts in Central and South America.

Department of Justice directed to furnish information about contract for 200 federal prisoners in Georgia. Uninterrupted right of way for tariff bill promised by Senate leaders after Christmas recess.

Adopted resolutions to appropriate \$200,000 to pay expenses of American participation in London naval parley, and to appoint commission to study reorganization of prohibition enforcement.

W. L. Clayton of Houston, Tex., denied charges his firm had exerted undue influence on cotton market in testimony before investigating committee.

House passed bills to authorize more than \$250,000,000 for government buildings, hospitals and new Supreme Court structure.

Five year fisheries program approved by merchant marine and fisheries committee.

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## Locating Good Site for Airport Calls for Wise Weighing of Points

Not Only Length of Field, But Proximity to City, to Water Courses, to Hills or Other Obstacles; Whether Free From Mists and Tricky Wind Currents

This is the second of a series of magazine feature articles on airport location and design.

HARRY H. BLEE  
Chief of Airport Section, Department of Commerce

SO MANY factors are involved in the selection of an airport site that it may well become the field of specialists who have made a careful study of all the related mechanical and commercial elements. The matter cannot be reduced to mere mechanical routine for it requires the exercise of intelligent business and engineering judgment besides a fundamental understanding of the problems of aviation which are involved.

The complexity and number of these elements may perhaps be better understood by taking a concrete illustration. Recently a good-sized American city became airport conscious and hit upon a site which offered many advantages. It was a good area of about 500 acres or more, and the land was a level farming region with the added advantage of excellent natural drainage.

Another factor pointing strongly to the selection of this site was the proximity to the city. This meant that air passengers or air commerce which had saved one or more hours by traveling by air rather than by automobile or train, would have the full benefit of this saving when they reached the city that was their destination. Of course, many cities do not have enough land available near them to provide an air site, and consequently air passengers lose precious minutes, or even hours, when they have arrived by air at these cities, neutralizing the effect of the faster service.

**Important Points of Advantage**  
The site which this particular city had considered had a telegraph line over it, but the company agreed to remove the line of poles and at the same time the railroad company whose line marked one side of the field agreed to put its own lines underground.

Obstacles like telephone lines, or hills reduce the effective landing area of any prospective field by the amount of the territory which is directly beneath them, and extending for a distance seven times their own height, since the approved safe aerodynamic gliding angle is a ratio of seven to one.

After deducting the ineffective area created by a hill on the western side and by several tall structures in the vicinity, there still remained an effective landing field of some 360 acres which was symmetrical enough in shape to give suitable minimum landing lengths in all directions of

4000 feet with the longest dimensions in the directions of the prevailing winds. This did not by any means comprise the whole of the advantages of this field, and each of them represented one of the factors which a specialist would have to consider in locating a proper spot for a municipal airport.

Fifteen minutes away by automobile was the center of the city; there were power, light, water, telephone, gas and sewer, and a river which bordered the proposed site on the southwest not only served as a land mark from the air, but also as a landing place for sea planes. To lump together some of the other advantages which this particular field offered, there were plenty of available industrial sites in the neighborhood of the tract; there were a number of open fields near by for use in emergencies; the site could be bought at a reasonable figure; and the site could be cleared, graded and put in shape at little expense.

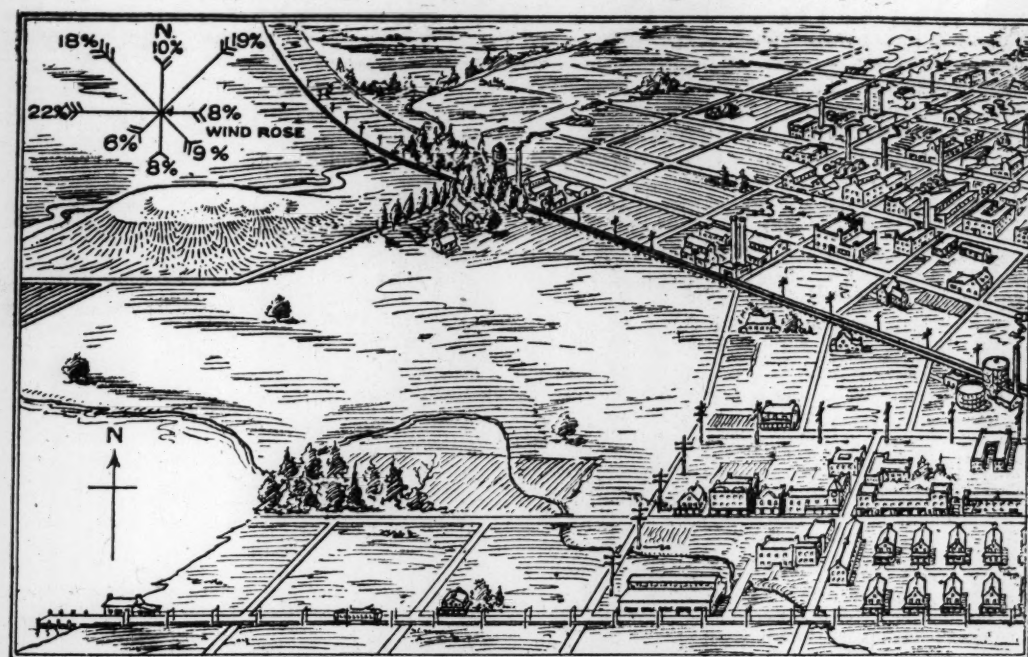
With all these advantages the site might have seemed perfectly desirable, but there are few landing fields in which unfavorable elements do not mingle with the desirable ones and it is necessary to weigh them carefully and reserve final judgment till full study has been made.

**Serious Flaw**  
A study of meteorological conditions revealed the first and most serious flaw in the location. The tract was alongside the river, and comparatively low for the vicinity, and observation revealed that it was subject to frequent mists and fogs. Naturally, this was a most serious drawback. Fogs are one of the few remaining hazards besetting aviation and one of the worst enemies of scheduled air transport service.

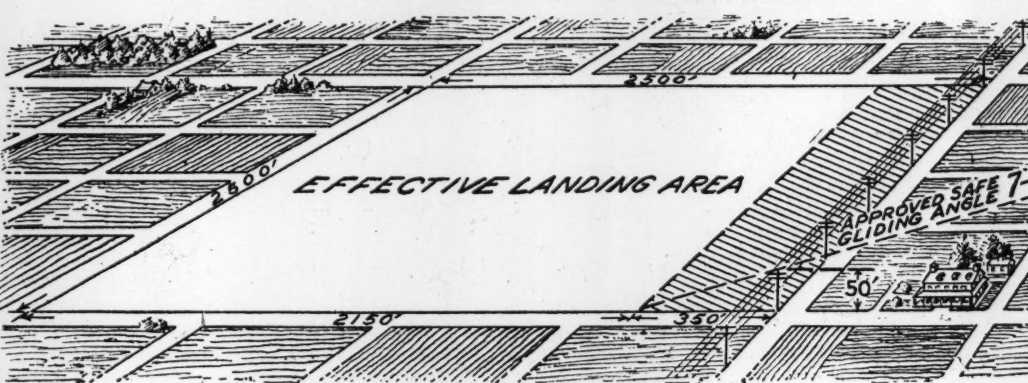
Examination was made of past records. These showed that fogs of one hour's duration which obscured objects 1000 feet away, had occurred over the area 23 days in the past 365. Furthermore, it was found that this particular region was susceptible to ground mist even while levels above were entirely clear, so that an aviator traveling along under the stars and moon, or even in bright sunshine, might find the airport beneath him blanketed in vapor. The same observations showed that smoke from the industrial area of the city frequently added soot to the fog, and records showed the wind from that quarter blew approximately 27 per cent of the time.

Here were some of the other handicaps which had to be taken into account along with the virtues of the proposed site: Forty per cent of the wind, including winds of highest velocity blew from the west and northwest, so that the abrupt hill at one side of the field was sometimes responsible for treacherous air currents. The flow of air traffic for this individual town was east and southeast, so that many of the airplanes leaving this site would be compelled to fly across the city. Then again, the tall and detached structures in the vicinity of the field and also the hill composed hazardous

## Site Having Points For and Against Airport



SKETCH FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF A PROPOSED AIRPORT SITE PRESENTING A NUMBER OF TYPICAL PROBLEMS



REDUCTION OF EFFECTIVE LANDING AREA BY OBSTACLES

obstructions, when visibility was poor.

These were the advantages and disadvantages of a specific landing field. Should the site be chosen in view of all the circumstances? The answer was, "No," and the city wisely rejected this particular spot, and instead picked out another one for the development of a much safer and almost equally accessible airport.

**Every Locality Is Individual**

The foregoing concrete illustration is cited at length because it illustrates so clearly the technical matters involved and shows that every problem is an individual one peculiar to its own locality, and must be treated as such. It is obvious that rules that may be laid down can only be general ones which must be studied in relation to their individual bearing on the locality in question.

A good procedure for towns or cities bent upon selecting an airport is to take a map showing the various nuclei of population and to indicate on it the location and boundaries of the most promising sites. The map should then be studied with a view to determining the direction of the city's growth and the present and future highroads and transportation systems radiating outward. With these factors clearly outlined, a study of meteorological conditions prevailing at these sites should be detailed, and then the individual sites studied from both the ground and the air.

Naturally, estimates should also be made of costs of acquisition and development. When complete data covering the several factors of suitability have been tabulated the next stage should be taken up. This consists of a critical appraisal of the comparative advantages of the sites, and can be best studied with the assistance of a rating schedule. Such a schedule should rate each site on the basis of weights assigned to the determining factors. When this is done a figure representing the cost per unit of suitability may be determined for each site. This is accomplished by dividing the total cost figure by the figure representing the relative suitability.

However, it must be emphasized that this is a matter for sound engineering and business judgment and that such mechanical aids as I have outlined cannot be used as a substitute for independent opinion.

## NEED OF HOME FOR U.S. ENVOY IN SWEDEN URGED

Want of Official Residence Places Ambassador at Disadvantage in Entertaining

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
STOCKHOLM—The departure of Leland Harrison, former United States Ambassador to Sweden, for his new post in Uruguay, leaves the American Embassy in Stockholm without an occupant, no new appointment to the post having yet been announced.

The change in the Embassy again raises the long-standing question of

where the new Minister will find a suitable home, in the absence of any official residence provided by the American Government. When Mr. and Mrs. Harrison arrived in Stockholm, with the intention of moving into the same residence that the previous Minister, Robert Woods Bliss (now Ambassador to the Argentine) had occupied, they found this beautiful place, Prince Carl's villa, had been suddenly sold to Spain to be used as a residence for the Spanish Minister.

There were no more suitable houses to be had in Stockholm, so Mr. Harrison was obliged to take an inadequate apartment.

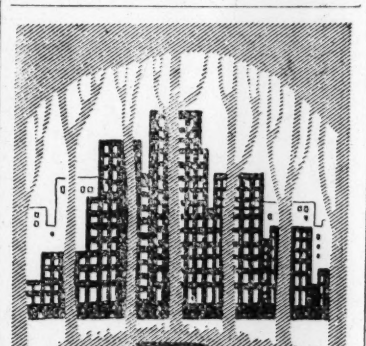
Mr. and Mrs. Bliss had the purchase of Prince Carl's villa for the

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## Camping Tour in Private Airplane Helps Vacation, Says British Aviator

Squadron Leader Finds Small Two-Seater Easier to Handle Than Automobile—Flying Costs Declared to Be Very Moderate

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—Setting off in one's own airplane with small tent and bedding and cookery utensils, and camping where a landing was made, was the new form of holiday making described by Squadron Leader H. M. Probyn in a recent lecture here.

A good pilot, he said, was assisted by things he had learned on the ground. He knows weather signs, he knows that green corn, which looks like a flat grass field, is two feet high in the month of May; birds land into the wind, cattle turn their backs to it, and there are hop-poles in Kent.

As far as the actual manipulation is concerned, he did not consider a plane so difficult as driving a car—no gears, clutch, brakes, lighting, back axle, and only two tires.

Even now, said Squadron Leader Probyn, a small two-seater airplane required less maintenance than a car in time and labor. The engine was more accessible and did not get so dirty, while the frame did not require the same amount of cleaning. He had not cleaned his plane in 4000 miles of flying and it was always fairly presentable.

He regarded five hours' flying a

day as the maximum for pleasure, with no early starts or late arrivals. He foresaw that shortly one would be able to buy a cabin airplane for about £700 in which one could sleep and cook meals.

For a 90-horsepower two-seater costing £650 to start with, and allowing £130 for depreciation, the lecturer calculated flying costs at £230 a year and for a 45-horsepower costing £400 the cost per year would be £213.

## MISSIONARY PROGRESS IN SOUTH AFRICA CITED

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

GLASGOW—Speaking of the progress made in missionary work in South Africa, Dr. Donald Fraser in an address given in Wellington Church, said that in 50 years 244 African languages had been reduced to writing, and that there was a growing literature in them.

He said there were 17,000 schools taught by Africans with a million scholars a Christian community of 2,500,000 and 2000 ordained pastors.

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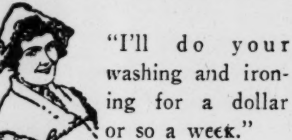
LONDON, W. 1, Eng.

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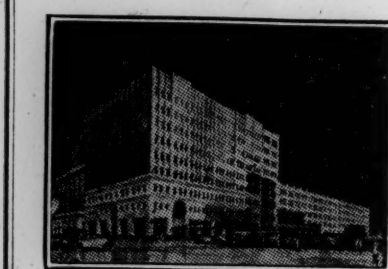


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# Women's Enterprises and Activities

## Director of Horticulture At Twenty-two

By MARJORIE CARLTON

"GARDENS are like babies," remarked Miss Ailsa Kelly, F. R. H. S., as she gently extracted a weed. "They need constant attention and, like babies, they refuse to observe an eight-hour day. You rarely find a successful gardener who takes much notice of the clock."

We had been discussing gardening as a career for women, a subject very near Miss Kelly's heart, and one on which she is qualified to speak, for although only in her early twenties she was Director of Horticulture at the North East Coast Exhibition at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

To plan and cultivate the gardens of this great 100-acre exhibition was Miss Kelly's first important public commission, and she confessed that when she was invited to undertake the work she had no idea how she was going to set about it. She had behind her a two years' training at an excellent horticultural college, and one year's experience as a gardener on a big estate in the north of England, but the planning of an immense area such as this was a proposition she had never considered. The authorities, however, had no doubt about her capacity. They christened her director of agriculture, handed her a plan with the

architect's general layout, and left her to her own devices.

Left to Solve the Problems

The first thing she did was to sublet as many plots as possible to local horticultural firms and to firms from further afield. They were given the plots rent-free and they provided the plants, and the local firms their own labor; gardeners who came from a distance, however, were given a helping hand. The scheme worked well, the friendly rivalry between the firms inspiring each man to do his best, and enabling the organizer to devote more time to general planning and supervision. It was in February that Miss Kelly took over, and the opening day was fixed for May 14. Anyone who understands gardening will realize what it meant to turn a bare stretch of common land into a garden in that short time.

Although a fair proportion of the ground had been allotted the still remained a good deal to be dealt with. The architect's original layout existed, it is true, but it had to be modified every other day. Difficulties seem to have increased Miss Kelly's interest, and in this she eyes sparkled with pleasure as she told how the problems had been solved. "The whole thing would be most perfectly settled," she confided, "when the electricians would decide that the very spot to lay a cable was through the middle of the center bed; or the water people would suddenly discover that the only place they could dig a nice big hole was where my young shrubs had just been planted."

### Ready at Last

On the day before the official opening Miss Kelly stayed until well after midnight and she was at work again by 5 o'clock the next morning. It would have been a wasted effort to tidy the grounds until the final moment. Vans had been making last-minute deliveries to stand-holders, and the lawns, flower-beds and paths were buried inches deep under the shavings and scraps of paper that had blown out of the packing cases. Faint hearts might well have quailed at such seemingly hopeless disorder, but every helper toiled like two under the direction of this slim young girl in her gallant tartan skirt and schoolgirl's jersey. The tower housing the great pile of bells was not finished until late on the night before the opening day, and the two rows of shrubs that flanked the steps leading down to the lake were

planted by the light of the tower reflectors. The stage in the Festival Hall was also decorated in the middle of the night, and the Prince of Wales as actually entering the grounds to declare the exhibition open as Miss Kelly wound the last wreath of young beech leaves around the royal platform in the Stadium.

For people, who like herself, prefer an outdoor life, Miss Kelly feels that gardening offers scope. It is not a particularly well-paid calling—exhibitions do not occur every day—and the hours can never be short, but she does maintain that it is a glorious career for anyone who likes



Miss Ailsa Kelly, Director of Horticulture at 22.

to help things grow, who is not afraid of work, and who can cheerfully start all over again when things go wrong. But surely, with such a viewpoint any career would bring satisfaction!

## Women's Organizations

FOR her editorial work on a county paper, Frances Holliday, a young girl from a mountain town in Kentucky, has recently been awarded a silver cup offered by the Kentucky Press Association to the weekly newspaper contributing the most outstanding service to its community during the past year.

Miss Holliday's father was the editor of the county newspaper and when she graduated from college last February she took charge of the paper. It is said that her vigorous campaign for the building of better roads and obtaining of more adequate water supplies has been responsible for having a new highway built all the way across the county and that a contract is already signed for a modern water system.

It is felt that the women of the county, seeing what one young girl has accomplished, are becoming interested in organizing their forces to replace mountain feuds with community service.

The Woman's Club of Roanoke, Va., has established a rest room in the City Market House for the use of women who come into the city from the surrounding countryside. This is a place where they may rest, find shelter from the storms and a comfortable place to eat their luncheon and to care for their chil-

## Scotswoman Gathers Recipes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Edinburgh

A volume entitled "The Scots Kitchen: Its Traditions and Lore, With Old Time Recipes" by Miss F. Marjorie McNeill, led the present writer to seek an interview with the author. This book (published by Blackie & Son, Glasgow, 7s. 6d. net) is no ordinary cookery book, and is so original and useful that its appeal must be to the women of all nations and not only to the housewives of Scotland. Indeed, with the sidelights it throws on the social habits of Scotland it will be strange if it has not also a circle of male readers, and there is no doubt that "The Scots Kitchen" is the work of a scholar.

The book gathers together recipes from the Borders to the Shetland Isles. These have been levied from all types of kitchen, from Old Holyrood Palace to island shieling. Many of the simple folk recipes collected in the Outer Islands have never before been published. In her historical sketch Miss McNeill shows how the peasant of Scottish history is shadowed in the kitchen. A chapter on Hospitality is a literary treat. The author is confident that out of the domestic travail through which women are passing there will emerge a new delight in the home, and not least in the kitchen. She points out that it was because the tradition of private hospitality was so strong that the development of the inn was long retarded in Scotland to the dismay of the Wordsworths, on their famous tour.

Miss F. Marjorie McNeill has had every opportunity of gathering recipes and carrying out research in her native land. She was born in the Orkney Islands—a daughter of the Manse. One of a large family, all of whom have had brilliant careers, she was educated at Scottish high

schools, then in France and Germany, and took her M. A. degree at Glasgow University. Her education abroad thus gave her the foundation of a very international outlook which was to bear fruit later. Her career might well entitle her to be classified under the genus "Wandering Scot." She has held teaching posts all over Europe—from Paris to Athens and her work in her own land has been for great causes such as suffrage and peace. Invariably she has returned to Scotland to see the heather in bloom, and during a summer spent in Iona she wrote a history of the island. At present she is in Aberdeen at work on the Scottish National Dictionary.

Miss McNeill is interested in both Gaelic and Scots and the gathering together of the folklore and old recipes has been a work of love. As she herself says, this book was published, "Not to provide a complete compendium of Scottish Cookery ancient and modern, but rather to preserve the recipes of our old national dishes, many of which in this age of standardization are in danger of falling into an undesired oblivion."



Miss F. Marjorie McNeill, Author of "The Scots Kitchen," Revealing the Pageant of Scottish History as Shadowed in the Kitchen.

## Women in Business

In the census for 1920 women were included in all but 35 of the occupations listed. Since 1920 many of the remaining masculine strongholds have fallen. The women in business for themselves in the United States is well over half a million. Here are a few figures compiled by Lawrence Stern & Co., Chicago:

Today women comprise the majority of stockholders in our largest corporations. They comprise something over 50 per cent of the 454,596 stockholders of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. In the United States Steel Corporation there are more than 50,000 women stockholders—over 50 per cent of the shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Women constitute from 35 to 40 per cent of investment bond house customers.

Women millionaires, as indicated by individual income tax returns, are as plentiful as men.

Women pay taxes on more than

\$3,250,000,000 of individual income annually.

Women by the thousands are investing in stocks and bonds; collecting dividends and voting proxies.

Women are beneficiaries of 80 per cent of the \$35,000,000,000 of life insurance policies in force in the United States.

Women are receiving 70 per cent of the estates left by men and 64 per cent of the estates left by other women.

## Christmas Greens

EFFECTIVE evergreen decorations for the holiday season can be made from detached branches and trimmings from Christmas trees that would otherwise be discarded. Such an ornament is made by taking two small branches, of as near the same size and shape as possible, and lapping the stem ends. These should be pushed in opposite directions, but kept parallel to each other until the foliage meets and the woody stem is almost entirely concealed by the green. So spliced, two separate sprays give the appearance of a single, graceful branch with foliage tapering at each side. Where the stems meet there should be some center decoration, either a ribbon bow in holiday colorings or a bright poinsettia. The stems should first be firmly fastened together with twigs of flexible florists' wire. Such an ornament can be placed vertically or horizontally.

The advantage of this work is that it is applicable to bits of evergreen of any size. Such decorations can be made large enough for placing above mirrors, pictures and doorways, or of a size so small as to hold the place card for each guest at a formal dinner. The same idea can also be used in making substitutes for wreaths to decorate windows and doors, suspending such an ornament by ribbons so that the holiday appearance of the house is as satisfactory as though more expensive trimmings had been used.

## Two Policies

The figures of the new United States Census of Manufacturers, recently completed by the Merchants Association of New York, indicate that there is a tendency among men to economize on the elegant items of dress and to concentrate expenditure on business clothes. Women, on the contrary, are buying large numbers of luxuries.

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Not an ordinary flour sifter, but a sifting machine. Highest quality—built to last for years. One hand operates—quickly—easily. Permits constant stirring while sifting. Double screen—one operation sifts contents twice. Avoids scattering flour. Eliminates lumpy lumps. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute. Modern Patented Proving Plant and other Bureaus. Used and endorsed by foremost food authorities, home economic experts and demonstrators. Highly polished finish. Also furnished with handles in Green, Red, Yellow or Blue. Money-back guarantee. At \$1.00 dealer's or postpaid for . . .

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Puyallup, Washington

## Career in Automobiles

THERE still remains one very attractive and almost untold field for women with selling ability, and that is the automobile industry. There is in West Springfield, Mass., a woman successfully engaged in such work.

Mrs. Catherine I. Fenton, now a direct dealer for a popular car, owns her very attractive place of business—extensive brick buildings on an 80 x 200-foot plot, and last year did almost \$200,000 worth of business. Back in 1913 Mrs. Fenton wished she had an automobile in which to take her babies out for their airings. Mr. Fenton used the family car all day and when he returned the youngsters were due for bed. She had \$300 to spend, so she knew she could purchase only a used model. She shopped about, via the classified columns of the local newspapers, and found a low-priced sedan. After using this for six months without incurring need for repairs except for a few on the tires, Mrs. Fenton decided to sell while selling was still good. She advertised, and almost immediately sold the sedan for \$50 more than she had paid for it. The die was cast. That \$50 profit was the lure which started her on her career in automobiles.

Mrs. Fenton rapidly proved her ability in trading as she bought and sold almost every make of car. Moreover, she developed skill in appraising the value of a model, so that men accepted her judgment. Presently it became known that Fenton's was also a good place to go for repairs.

For ten years Mrs. Fenton bought and sold used cars, only, and conducted this business from her home. In those days she never dreamed of asking a bank's assistance and now she is in a position not to need any such backing. At the beginning every purchase had to be transacted for cash. This precaution saved her from embarrassment in times of business depression. Now time payments are necessary, but she knows every night her financial standing, since every car sold on time goes through the ordinary banking channels. In rare instances she carries a buyer

through when she knows he is worthy of the extension and is a good risk. It is her contention that there is a car for every person who really wants one, needs one, but she realizes it is often a real adventure for a family working on a small budget to finance the purchase.

After 10 busy years as a resident dealer in used cars, it became imperative to have better facilities and larger quarters, so in 1923 she opened a salesroom on Main Street where new cars could be shown and demonstrated, and then she was made a "B" associate dealer—which means that she bought all the new cars she sold from some direct dealer. Of course, she continues the successful trade in used cars which had introduced her into the field. Her pay roll includes several mechanics, several salesmen, a foreman, a stock clerk and a bookkeeper, but she is her own sales manager and shop superintendent.



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## Joyful Anticipation

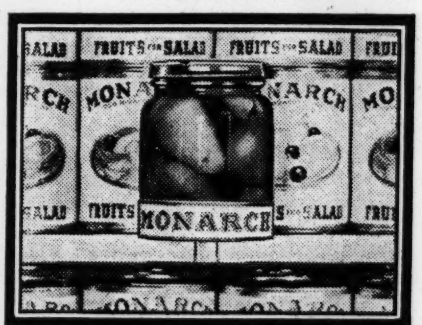
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## THE HOME FORUM

## To a Bridge Builder of Surrey

My Dear Friend:

When I wrote of bridges in this column not long ago, little did I dream that I should make a new friend so many thousand miles away. And now here comes your letter to me across the Atlantic with its gracious message of appreciation although you know me only through these two initials and my sentiments on bridges. Your message was brief but quite long enough to bridge the ocean. Even if you have never shot the arrows of little essays into the air, wondering where they will light, I am sure that you can understand something of what it means to a writer when he discovers that his homely recitals of experience or sentiment touch a responsive chord in his reader. You remember doubtless the lines of Longfellow about the song which was breathed by the poet into the air and was found long afterward in the heart of a friend.

This response of yours in the brief message touches me deeply. It is in itself a more than generous recompense for my little essay. How can I thank you enough for your thoughtfulness in sending these six pictures of bridges in England together with your enlightening descriptions and comments, of the many bridges in which you find delight? A veritable bridge of bridges have you built across the Atlantic! How you ever managed to find and collect them I cannot tell, but you must have searched for some time—perhaps in odd moments snatched from your important daily duties. You recall my expression of wonder that no one had made a collection of bridge pictures. But that is exactly what you have done, so far as I know for the first time. And to think that this collection should have been made for me! Let me assure you that I should rather have for my own.

Here is the most famous bridge in the world, I think, at least the one which means the most to English-speaking peoples, the modern reproduction of London Bridge of which every child has sung, and over which have passed unnumbered millions of the humblest and the greatest. I am glad you did not leave that out of my special collection. Here is the almost equally famous Tower Bridge with its modern stately battlements rising foursquare like monuments of the past. These two represent the life of the teeming city. The other pictures reflect the peaceful open country through which flows the Thames not far away in or near your own district of Richmond. I see in one the broad Embankment on which are strolling people in holiday mood. In another the river is full of boats, while in the other two appear the Terrace Gardens and other scenes beloved by every Englishman and by many a traveler from other lands.

All of these, I am happy to tell you, I have seen with my own eyes, and some of them in other years I

have come to know and love well. How grateful am I then for views which call forth my sojourns in your own neighborhood! Perhaps we have passed each other on some of these very bridges or along the Embankment of Richmond. We shall never know. But you can be sure that you have built for me another bridge—a bridge of memories.

You will not then be surprised, as you must have been at first, by the title with which I have addressed you. There is not one chance in a thousand, I suppose, that you have ever engaged in the actual construction of visible bridges. Doubtless you would have told me if you had. Probably you echo my own confession: "I cannot remember that I have ever had any desire to build bridges. Nor have I the slightest technical knowledge of their construction, although I have vague notions of stresses and strains which I believe hold the secret of the whole matter. I am, however, an admirer of all kinds of bridges no matter how simple or complex. I am a contemplative observer of them. I may even admit that I am a profound student of bridges." But you can understand that I could hardly address you in any other way. A bridge of pictures, which becomes for me a bridge of memories together with your message, does it now frame a bridge of friendship? I am sure that you intended it to be.

How little you know of me or I of you! It would be hard to say which of us has revealed more of himself, you in your bridges or I in mine. While you have a whole essay of mine, I hold the advantage in having your name and address and handwriting, from all of which I can deduce a good deal and surmise more. On second thought, I believe I know you pretty well! And we know that we have much in common. Each of us has read much between the lines which we could not put into words and which would not be apparent to anyone else.

I am taking your implied proffer of friendship, however, not only as the individual writer whose reflections you happened to read. You are an Englishman; I, as you rightly assume, an American. And as an Englishman you have sent your signals of good will to an American. I salute you then as an international bridge-builder! You would unite more closely two peoples already bound by the closest ties, even as I would, with all my heart. And for this effort of yours I am even more grateful than for the personal friendliness which you have shown. We cannot have too many bridges uniting all nations on each side of the Atlantic, on every side of all seas. You, in England, have learned to build visible bridges in England and the United States. You have learned also to build those unseen bridges and bring peoples closer in friendship. We, in America, would learn this art from you, so that we may build together.

P. K.

## Christmastide, 1929

Over the world the bells are ringing.  
Telling the message, again, again;  
Forth to all hearts the thought goes winging,  
"Peace on Earth, Goodwill to Men!"

Never has yearning for Peace been stronger,  
Never the will to Peace so great!  
Ring, oh, bells! But a little longer,  
And none shall remember to fear or hate!

Far where the icefields shine in splendor,  
Far where the palm-fringed islands gleam,  
Hastens the message brave and tender,  
The faith, the purpose, no more a dream!

Over the world the bells are ringing;  
Glad, and solemn, and strong their call;  
Over the world glad hearts are singing  
To the Prince of Peace, the Lord of All!

MINNIE LEONA UFTON.

## A Ride in the Jordan Valley

A moonlight party on the shore of the Dead Sea! Fantastic dreams had never conjured up such an experience. No wonder their hearts marched double time as they sat on the edge of their seats, peering back toward Jerusalem as they hurried away from the sunset. A wizard had played with the sky turning it into broad bands of red, orange, yellow and blue, a gorgeous back drop for the black towers and minarets of the city.

Before them lay a wild dump heap of rock, topsy-turvy slabs jutting through the thin yellow layer of earth. Far away across the Jordan Valley the sun cast blue outlines of the Jerusalem hills while the fading rays played among the peaks in salmon pink and rose. The Dead Sea lay almost at their feet obscured by the rugged shoulders of the cliffs.

Three miles out of Jerusalem they passed through Bethany where Lazarus lived. Their next village was Jericho three thousand eight hundred feet below in the valley bottom. Down they dropped, the engine roaring in low and second gear compression. The road staggered unexpectedly across rough gulleys and wandered among the huge rocks, slipping slowly down, down. They passed the "Good Samaritan Inn," a misnamed rest house erected as a monument to the "man who fell among thieves."

A bit farther they turned down into Wadi Kelt and soon passed a sign written in Arabic, Hebrew, and English announcing that they had reached sea level and had only one thousand two hundred and ninety-two feet to drop down to the Dead Sea. Wadi Kelt is a condensed Grand Canyon of the Colorado, a dry, tortuous split in the rocks, a huge oven by day, a wild bad land after dark. They clung to the face of the cliff on a narrow one-way road cut out of the solid rock by the Romans. This is pure Roman work it seems, for by the way they bumped along over it no successors were ever found to replace their last road builders. Jason sowed dragon's teeth and reaped a crop of warriors, the story goes. One wonders who planted the acres of rock fields in this desolate land. Earthquakes get credit for the strata split on end. No rock flat in Wadi Kelt, not even those in the road.

It was five o'clock when they sighted Jericho through the gloom. The sun had been set an hour. They slipped down among the banana plantations, skirted several ragged Bedouin camps and, after a mile of rut jumping and cat's paw dodging, reached the north end of the Dead Sea. Someone had punched a hole in the blue dome above letting a yellow flood pour into the valley. To the east the Trans-Jordanian mountains hid in their own black shadow. The chalky Jerusalem hills to the west glowed as if coated with phosphorus instead of dust. The flat, desolate region to the north emitted an occasional howl from some lonely hyena. At their feet, and stretching south for fifty miles, lay the Dead Sea, a placid cradle gently rocking myriad moonbeams.

Their bonfire proved the greatest novelty in the evening's entertainment. It was made of driftwood thoroughly permeated with the salts which clog the heavy water of the Dead Sea. The different salts burned with many colors, lovely soft shades which combined to defy a chemist's analysis. The flames were more than flames. They unfurled like silken scarfs of hundred feet away the blue spotted with flashes of green and yellow. As their car was the last of the party to leave they took a short cut across the flat to the Wadi Kelt road, groping along in the pseudo-dawn of a Palestinian moon. Weird black and gray shapes moved about. Cactus threatened their tires, invisible holes in their axles. Suddenly a shrill whistle sounded causing the driver to skid. He proposed as a subject for Angelo's chisel the battle between Hercules and the Centaurs, an appropriate theme in a community whose members were so devoted to classical literature. The resulting bas-relief, executed in the sculptor's eighteenth year, is still preserved in the Casa Buonarroti, and contains a great number of vigorous figures, revealing already the sublimity with which in all his later works the master imbued and metimes overcharged the simple elements of nature.—From "Michael Angelo," by M. F. SWEETSER.



The Family Tree. From an Etching by L. R. Brightwell.

MR. BRIGHTWELL is as happy in the choice of his title as he is in his subject. In the former there is a tropical ring, worthy of an experienced journalist. As for his subject he always seems to come upon his animal models in the intimacy of their home into which others are not allowed to intrude.

"The Family Tree" is a recent and quite successful addition to this artist's popular series. The little mother with her big watchful eyes is taking good care that the butterfly does not lure the youngest away from her safe grasp, while her mate watches the happy group with a blending of pride and affection. There is something of the atmosphere of the tree with its clump of orchids amidst the dense foliage. Above is the darkness of the vast forest, below the light opens up dim vistas with trees veiled in the warm, moist haze of the huge forest.

## Sanctuary

Little House, your peace and quietness  
Are like the shelter of a mother's  
loving arms,  
In which there is no room for fear.  
And so your heartening cheer  
Goes with me through the day,  
Quelling unrest and the world's  
alarms.

Little House, your tender welcome at  
the close of day  
Quickens my lagging steps,  
And with the eager opening of the  
door,  
The hurrying world is left behind,  
And joyously I find  
That all is well within.

Little House, you have given me  
A sanctuary, a home!

NORA E. MURPHY.

## Purple Panes

Speaking of windows recalls that other well-known characteristic of some of the early houses, notably in Beacon Street, their much-cherished panes of purple glass. This embellishment is found only in windows dating between 1818 and 1824, and not by any means in all houses built or altered during that period, even in the same neighborhood or block. Although much prized today by the collectors of the color who are thus distinguished, the color was purely a matter of accident. The builders of those houses had no intention of adorning them with windows of tinted glass, and it is not suspected that the manufacturers had any thought of turning out other than an article of the usual high-grade standard. Sunlight and time, however, developed a change which is said to be due to a gradual chemical transformation of one of the elements (oxide of manganese) in the particular batch of glass used in certain houses. Eventually the color was assumed a delicate lilac hue, and lilac they have remained since to the joy and pride, rather than to the chagrin, of their owners. This glass was not peculiar to Boston, though, for Robert Shackleton in "The Book of Boston" claims a similar distinction for certain old houses in Irving Place and Clinton Place, New York. There are but few remaining examples in Boston.—From "Beacon Hill," by ALLEN CHAMBERLAIN.

## Le vrai Sens concernant le Travail

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

IL Y A plusieurs façons d'envisager le travail. Pour les uns, le travail présente l'occasion de manifester une activité pleine de joie et d'intérêt; pour d'autres, il suggère une expérience fatigante, malheureuse. Certains considèrent le travail comme un mélange de ces deux conditions: leur travail leur paraît tantôt fatigant, tantôt intéressant. Comme il n'y a qu'une vraie conception de toute chose, une seule de ces vues concernant le travail peut être la vraie.

Assurément la crainte n'entre pas dans le sens juste de travail; cependant bien des personnes semblent avoir beaucoup de crainte au sujet de leurs activités. Certaines craignent qu'elles ne feront peut-être pas bien leur travail et seront reprouvées, ou même qu'elles risquent de perdre leur position à cause de leur incompétence. D'autres pensent que leur travail est trop difficile et craignent de ne pouvoir le continuer, ou qu'il entraînera peut-être la maladie.

Une étude sérieuse de la Science Chrétienne et la démonstration de ses enseignements nous permettent d'acquiescer le vrai sens concernant le travail. Si on l'envisage comme on le doit, le travail est une activité intéressante qui donne de la joie, attendue que l'homme réel est le reflet joyeux et parfait de Dieu, l'Entendement divin infini. Comprendre la vérité concernant notre vrai moi et savoir qu'il est l'expression de l'Entendement divin qui agit en tout et connaît tout, c'est être amené à exprimer un sens juste de capacité, c'est désirer être actif et se réjouir de l'être.

La Science Chrétienne met l'accent en état de refus d'accepter la suggestion erronée qu'il pourra venir un moment où il ne pourra pas faire son travail comme il faut; car il a appris que son vrai moi est à jamais l'expression de Dieu, l'Intelligence divine parfaite, immuable, omnisciente; et il sait que cette vérité, comprise et appliquée, le met toujours à même de bien faire son travail. Il ne craint pas que le travail lui nuise, parce qu'il a appris que, comme le dit Mrs. Eddy à la page 519 de *Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "Dieu se repose dans l'accomplissement de son œuvre, et nous ne saurions l'imiter." L'Entendement divin. Aucun épuisement ne suit l'activité de cet Entendement, ainsi que le fait comprendre la Science divine.

L'homme, en tant qu'idée spirituelle de Dieu, reflète l'activité joyeuse et infatigable. L'étudiant de la Science Chrétienne ne craint pas de ne pas toujours avoir une bonne position, car il a appris que Dieu, l'Entendement divin, seul gouverne et soutient chaque chose de Ses idées. La loi spirituelle, comprise et appliquée, maintient le sens de liberté et d'abondance, et fournit le vrai sens d'activité.

Celui qui croit que son travail est tantôt agréable, tantôt fatigant, peut apprendre par l'étude de la Science Chrétienne que c'est la qualité de notre manière de penser concernant le travail qui le fait paraître soit agréable soit fatigant. En s'attachant

## Right Concept of Work

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE are several concepts of work. To some, work presents the opportunity for joyous, interesting activity; to others, it suggests an irksome, unhappy experience. Some regard work as a mixture of these two conditions, their work at times seeming to them irksome and at other times interesting. Since there is but one right concept of anything, only one of these views can be the correct one regarding work.

Certainly fear has no part in the right sense of work; yet many seem to have a great deal of fear in connection with their activities. Some fear that they may not do their work well and may be censured, or may even lose their position on account of inefficiency. Others think their work too hard and fear that they cannot continue with it, or that it may result in illness.

The earnest study of Christian Science and the demonstration of its teachings enable one to gain the true concept of work. Rightly viewed, work is joyous, interesting activity; for the real man is the joyous, perfect reflection of God, infinite divine Mind. The understanding of the truth that our real selfhood is the expression of the omniscient, all-knowing divine Mind, causes us to express a right sense of ability, to love to be active, and to rejoice in being so.

Christian Science enables the student to refuse to accept the false suggestion that there may come a time when he will not be able to do his work well; for he has learned that his real selfhood is ever the expression of God, the perfect, unchanging, omniscient divine Intelligence; and he knows that this truth, understood and applied, always enables him to do his work well. He does not fear that work will hurt him, because he has learned that, as Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 519), "God rests in action. Imparting has not impoverished, can never impoverish, the divine Mind. No exhaustion follows the action of this Mind, according to the apprehension of divine Science."

Man, as God's spiritual idea, reflects untiring, joyous activity. The student of Christian Science does not fear that he may not always have a good position, for he has learned that God, divine Mind, alone governs and maintains each of His ideas. Spiritual law, understood and applied, main-

tains the sense of freedom and abundance, and provides the right sense of activity.

One who believes that his work is sometimes pleasant and at other times irksome, can learn through the study of Christian Science that it is the quality of one's thinking about work that makes it appear pleasant or irksome. By holding to the truth of what real activity is, one can always realize harmony in carrying out his duties.

Through the study of Christian Science one who has enjoyed his work finds that he enjoys it even more, because he has learned not only that the source of right activity is right thinking, but how, consistently, to think aright. Christian Science reveals the exact standard of right thinking as the reflection of the divine Mind, God; and as thought conforms to this standard, one rejoices in increased efficiency and in the ability to throw off the false beliefs that would limit his true activity.

He who accomplished the greatest work on earth said, "I can do mine own self do nothing," and, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." His understanding of spiritual man as the expression of the perfect Mind made Christ Jesus mighty, and it also made him humble. As we gain the true concept of activity as spiritual, we too may do our work in a wonderful way. But we need to keep always before us the fact that the Christ, Truth, enables us to do our work well; for pride would cause us to lose the ability to see activity as reflected, and thus to lose true efficiency and joy in our work.

If the student of Christian Science finds that he is not doing his work well, or not enjoying it, he may ponder how the mighty Nazarene considered work. Discerning nature the truth of activity as the expression of the God-giving, all-knowing, omniscient Mind, one humbly acknowledges that it is the ever present Christ, Truth, that enables him to do his work. Declaring, as did Paul, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me," he will thus reflect the ability to do his work well and joyously. Whatever our work may be, the gaining of the true concept of activity as the reflection of the perfect Mind, which is God, enables us to perform it harmoniously.

Speaking of the effect of the right concept of activity, which the Master taught and demonstrated, and which Christian Science reveals, Mrs. Eddy writes (*Science and Health*, p. 128), "Business men and cultured scholars have found that Christian Science enhances their endurance and mental powers, enlarges their perception of character, gives them acuteness and comprehensiveness and an ability to exceed their ordinary capacity."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

## Chanctonbury Ring

Have you been to Chanctonbury, Chanctonbury Ring? Scare the great wide open spaces, And the little country places; Seen the sunshine and the shadow Sweeping over wood and meadow; Heard the music of the mowing And the cattle gently lowing; Felt the freedom of forgetting Needless cares and stress fretting; Felt the comfort of the arm of peace? Speak through nature's quiet pages? Have you been to Chanctonbury, Chanctonbury Ring?

UNA R. LIAIS.

## The First Christmas Tree

A troubled voice of dissent roared from the throng. The people stirred uneasily. Women covered their eyes. Hunrad lifted his head and muttered hoarsely, "Thor! take vengeance! Thor!"

Winifred beckoned to Gregor. "Bring the axes, thine and one for me. Now, young woodsman, show thy craft! The king-oak of the forest must fall, and swiftly, or all is lost!" The two men took their places facing each other, one on each side of the oak. Their cloaks were flung aside, their heads bare. Carefully they felt the ground with their feet, seeking a firm grip of the earth. Firmly they grasped the axe-helves and swung the shining blades.

"Tree-god!" cried Winifred, "art thou angry? Thus we smite thee!"

"Tree-god!" answered Gregor, "art thou mighty? Thus we fight thee!"

Clang! clang! the alternate strokes beat time upon the hard, ringing wood. The axe-heads glittered in their rhythmic flight, like fierce eagles circling about their quarry. The broad flakes of wood fell from the deepening gashes in the sides of the oak. The huge trunk quivered. There was a shuddering in the branches. Out of the stillness of the winter night, a mighty rushing noise sounded overhead. A strong, whirling wind passed over the treetops. It gripped the oak by its branches and tore it from the roots. Backward it fell, like a ruined tower, groaning and crashing as it split asunder in four great pieces.

Winifred let his axe drop, and bowed his head for a moment in the presence of almighty power. "Then he turned to the people, 'Here is the timber,' he cried, 'already felled and split for your new building. On this spot shall rise a chapel to the God God!'"

"And here," said he, as his eyes fell on a young fir-tree, standing straight and green to the top, pointing toward the stars, amid the divided ruins of the fallen oak, "here is the living tree. . . that shall be the sign of your new worship. See how it points to the sky. Call it the tree of the Christ child. Take it up and carry it to the chieftain's hall. You shall go no more into the shadows of the forest to keep your feast with secret rites of shame. You shall keep them at home, with laughter and songs and rites of love. The thunder-oak is fallen." From "The Blue Flower," by HENRY VAN DYKE.

## SCIENCE

AND

## HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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## Presentation of Literature in the Elementary School

### III—"The Whole Work of the Teacher"

By DOROTHY THODY

LITERATURE is a unity, within itself and in helping people to be "at one" with all beautiful and splendid things. The high goal to which we press is that the child should recognize thoughts of beauty and power, love, tenderness, purity, courage and glory and hope, as his own thoughts, part and parcel of his own mentality, expressed in actual words for him by the poet until the day when he may be able to express them himself.

The infinite variety of literature demands systematic and sympathetic choice of material by the teacher. Infinite variety in methods of presentation and unvarying resource in getting the chosen passage "home" to the child. The measure of the teacher's success is the measure of the child's unconsciousness of having been taught—the measure of his faith that he himself has voyaged abroad on strange waters and has returned with treasure. Like Eli of old we must send our little Samuels back to their own communion with God, of Whom all beauty is.

The whole work of the teacher is to bring into one fellowship the young and ardent creatures under his charge and the wise and lofty masters who have enshrined for all time the best impulses, the tenderest emotions, the highest endeavors of men. Then, as in all introductions, he stands aside and leaves the little company to each other. The most difficult, and also the most absorbing, part of the teacher's work lies in making a choice of material. Out of the great mass at his disposal he is to choose part. A well-nigh impossible task this unless he knows exactly what he wants, exactly what the children need, and exactly what lines may be useful as controls when setting out on the adventure of making a choice, building a syllabus. First, what can be rejected? What do we want, quite definitely, to spare our children until they are able to bear it and take no harm? Surely, all records of pain and cruelty, fear and want; unavailing sorrow, bitterness, revenge and calamity. To make our first step of elicitation will not only narrow our choice, but make it positive, sharply defined.

A point must be noted here. It has been said that every normal boy will pass through the phase of enjoying exciting and swashbuckling yarns, every normal girl weep quite genuinely over related sorrow or hardship. It is a natural reaction to the appeal of adventure: the early stirrings of that capacity to "enter into the labors" of others. If handled, it will culminate in true sympathy, strong and wide and constructive. Then, one's aim is not to repress this phase, but to guide the children through it as quickly and successfully as possible that the first may be set on the firmer road ahead.

#### Great Books for This Period

During this phase, boy and girl will demand (and obtain, mark you!) the type of literature peculiar to it. But—and here shines the star in what is often considered a patch of gloom—there is genuine need of a whole world of clamorous boys and girls. The sturdy Norse myths with their hurling thunderbolts and crackling ice, their gusts of laughter, or the tales of "The Island," Sherlock Holmes stories, Chesterton's "Father Brown," the Scarlet Pimpernel series (to indicate a beginning), will leave Deadwood Dick, Nelson Lee and others of that ilk pale ghosts on a receding shore. Angela Brazil and E. J. Havelford will satisfy a girl's demand for incident within her own experience; the chapters (for instance) in George Eliot's "Silas Marner" on the arrival of Eppie, Silas's attempts to wash and dress her, the books of "real" "ole" dear Dolly Winthrop's interventions and the oft repeated ejaculations of Silas that, despite all the aid he was forced to accept with regard to this "little robin" of his, she was "his little one," will tell our girls straight into the lives of people as real to them as their own parents, feed the dawning desire to "mother" things—to shape events to ends of peace because of the tender instinct already springing up in little maid's hearts. Tales of the Table Round will satisfy the legitimate longings for romance. And, be it known, our boys will not infrequently be discovered with their noses deep in the affairs of Merlin, the knight of Galahad, when they think no one observes them. For the road, to a child's eyes, stretches out very fair and pure toward the Golden City—only each heart must travel it alone. Half the art of successful teaching lies in a wise neglect!

In most cases the teacher must set the ball rolling. Children will normally shy away from a book that smacks of school like colts from a bridle. But, given a start, compelling, amusing, mysterious, they will force a way for themselves through a whole wilderness of difficulties. Read the interview of Scrooge and his nephew, and the Cratchits' Christmas dinner, and see how many children will clamor to read the whole of the "Christmas Carol"! Read the chase of Don Quixote's ship, and every copy of "Westward Ho!" in the classroom cupboard will have disappeared into pocket and locker before the afternoon is out. Read "Moonlit Apples," and watch how many children search the index of their books for more poems by Drinkwater. Recite, in some golden hour, The Dumb Soldier, The Vagabond, or The House Beautiful, and satisfy if you can the streams of questions about R. L. S. and console as best you may the children who arrived at the cupboard too late to secure the collection you have made of his poems. The law of our grandparents, that tea should begin with bread and butter, has no place in the presentation of literature.

Hand out your choicest biscuit, cut deep into the fruit cake, to begin the feast. The children will put away all the bread and butter you think good for them, sharpened, not cloyed, by their first course.

#### By Judicious Skipping

In our own reading we frequently skip over passages that do not appeal to us. Even a mature reader may be driven to "get on with the story" by much more than the story itself. We let the children "get on" help them by judicious cuts and hops over dull chapters, take them with a mighty skip over difficulties and unsuitabilities in their first reading of a book! In another reading they may fall with avidity upon just those neglected passages—now grown so much more simple and interesting because they have a general idea of the whole into which to fit them. Often it is not necessary for the children of the elementary school to "study" a book in any great detail, or a Shakespeare play either, for that matter. "The play's the thing!" After the book is read a few judicious remarks and questions will serve to tie up threads, elucidate characters and motives, make apparent, quite informally, the magic bond by which the writer caught us to himself. But while the book is in the reading "get on with it." It is presumed that the teacher is now so misgued as to insist that a whole class read the same book or poem. It is almost inconceivable that a number of children should care to read the same story at a given time and at a uniform rate! Even in the case of a "study book" or play it is wise to make class "lessons" as brief as possible (and it is amazing how brief it may be, if we carefully thought out beforehand) and give each child a synopsis of what you require of him during and after his study, and then leave him to his own rate of progress.

It is not necessary for the children to read the same story at a given time and at a uniform rate! Even in the case of a "study book" or play it is wise to make class "lessons" as brief as possible (and it is amazing how brief it may be, if we carefully thought out beforehand) and give each child a synopsis of what you require of him during and after his study, and then leave him to his own rate of progress. It is not necessary for the children to read the same story at a given time and at a uniform rate! Even in the case of a "study book" or play it is wise to make class "lessons" as brief as possible (and it is amazing how brief it may be, if we carefully thought out beforehand) and give each child a synopsis of what you require of him during and after his study, and then leave him to his own rate of progress.

Let us encourage the children to read as intuitively as we can ourselves, if, part way through a book, we find it unengaging we do not plod grimly through it (unless it be necessary as a means to an end). We go to the library and change it as quickly as we may. Why should the child be deterred from exercising the same discretion? Let him change his book, after he has gnawed his way through 30 or 40 pages, and wish him better luck in his next choice. Then he will respect your attitude and before you know where you are you will find him leaning familiarly on your desk while he states exactly why he did not like "that other book." And you will get the truth, mind, not some dished up excuse common to most schools. It is worth making an effort to teach intelligently when a child reads as intuitively and frankly to the secret place of his thoughts!

Of course there are times when a story, poem or play must be studied! Very well! make no bogey of a simple story in the way of advance. Tell the grumbling little creature, "Sorry old man, but this is the best we have, isn't it?" The child accepts with a wonderfully gracious little heart the difficulties he encounters on account of a certain syllabus! Only let every task you set be demanded in love and occasioned by intelligent consideration. "Unless Love build the House of Education, all codes, regulations, syllabuses, subjects, are a foundation of shifting sand, and their labor is but vain that build it."

## Oxcart and Dirigible Models Open Up History and Geography

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Evanson, Ill.

FROM oxcarts to dirigibles, from the car carriers of Japan to the automobiles of America—these



Transportation Models Made by Pupils in Evanson, Ill.

are landmarks in the evolution of transportation, which is being studied thoroughly by sixth-grade boys and girls in the Lincolnwood School of Evanson. Important in their analysis of modes of travel among different nations is, of course, a knowledge of history and geography. Before these students can begin their own reconstruction of the palanquins of India or the dog sledges of Alaska, they must have an understanding of the countries and peoples themselves. The "transportation project" is in this way linked with almost every phase of study in the class. Drawing and designing are essential in working out a series of posters on which

the children are picturing modes of travel in different countries: the camel of Egypt, the milk cart of Belgium, the houseboat of Holland, the speedboat of the United States, the sedan chair of Japan, jirrikisha of

China, the European ocean liner and railway train, the modern balloon, airplane, Zeppelin. Mathematics and manual dexterity are important in building models of vehicles. Spelling and facility in writing are developed in the working out of booklets containing brief histories of the evolution of transportation, together with cover illustrations.

Two of the most satisfactory models completed by members of the class are the miniature oxcart and Zeppelin. The covered wagon, built of wood and canvas, was finished in a week. The air-liner, a more complicated structure, required two weeks for completion.

Words are never spelled orally. Words are never broken up into syllables in the writing. "Remember" is never written "re-mem-ber." The word is written in its natural form and the sound units underlined. The child never writes with the copy before him. Whenever he does not know a word he is always told it, and without disapproval, brings encouragement and "life" into the learning process. Teachers are cautioned that its founder does not offer it as a universal formula, but as an aid in recognizing individual differences in children. Those who do not use the method, but as an aid in recognizing individual differences in children. Those who do not use the method, but as an aid in recognizing individual differences in children.

Within 24 hours, if possible, the teacher brings a typewritten copy of the "story" back to her pupil. On the back of the sheet, in columns, the typed in mixed order. The pupil is asked to read the vocabulary and the story. In ruled columns after the vocabulary words, the teacher places a zero if the word is recognized, a plus sign if it is not. When there are three zeros in succession after a word, it need not be taught again. Reviews are given periodically. It is expedient to date all the work. Points to be remembered by the teacher are:

Words are never spelled orally.

Words are never broken up into syllables in the writing.

"Remember" is never written "re-mem-ber."

The word is written in its natural form and the sound units underlined.

The child never writes with the copy before him.

Whenever he does not know a word he is always told it, and without disapproval, brings encouragement and "life" into the learning process.

Teachers are cautioned that its founder does not offer it as a universal formula, but as an aid in recognizing individual differences in children.

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## HOTELS • RESORTS • TRAVEL



## London

**Four London Hotels**  
which guarantee luxury and refinement  
**HOTEL INVERNESS COURT**  
14 INVERNESS TERRACE  
HYDE PARK, W. 2  
A UNIQUE PERIOD MANSION  
Tel. Park 9001  
Terms from 4/6 gas inclusive  
**LANCASTER COURT HOTEL**  
60-62 LANCASTER GATE  
HYDE PARK, W. 2  
Tel. Paddington 9121  
Terms from 4/6 gas inclusive  
Back of the above hotel, a magnificent  
120 guests, and contains magnificent room  
of Reception Rooms, Hot & Cold running  
water, exchange telephone and gas fire  
in all bedrooms. Central heating; garage  
night porter. At Home and Wedding  
Receptions a specialty.  
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25-28 LEINSTER GARDENS  
HYDE PARK, W. 2  
Tel. Paddington 1800  
**BERKELEY COURT HOTEL**  
35-37 LEINSTER GARDENS  
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The above hotels accommodate 150  
Guests. Terms from 3/6 gas inclusive.  
Reception Rooms, Billiard Room, Billiard  
Room, Billiard Room, etc.  
These Hotels are personally supervised by  
Mrs. J. B. Stevenson, Manager, London.

**Two London Hotels**  
**Rembrandt**  
These Hotels are situated in the most de-  
sirable positions, easy access from all  
parts of London. Under one management  
and highly recommended, they offer the  
maximum of luxurious refinement combined  
with the latest hotel improvements at very  
reasonable rates. Rooms are large, bright  
Bathrooms. All rooms are heated and have  
hot and cold running water, etc.  
**HOTEL REMBRANDT**, South Kensington,  
S. W. Kensington 8100 (10 lines), facing  
the Victoria and Albert Museum, Palace  
Road, Victoria 6100, facing Buckingham Palace.  
Rembrandt Rooms. A suite adjacent  
to the hotel with own entrance for  
weddings, receptions, banquets, etc.  
and other social functions.  
TARIFF ON APPLICATION TO MANAGER

**Ambassadors**  
Upper Woburn Place  
**Hotel** London, W. C. 1  
Most Central Position for West-End  
City & Theatrical  
COMFORT & REFINEMENT  
LUXURIOUS RESTAURANT  
The Very Best Cuisine.  
Ice Water Plant Installed.  
Every Bedroom is fitted with Running  
Hot & Cold Water, Telephone, Electric  
Fire. Many rooms with private bath.  
Bedroom from 10/6d.  
Including Bath & Breakfast.  
Telephone Museum 5105/5 & Fitzroy 1410  
GARAGE AT REAR OF HOTEL

**KINGSLEY HOTEL**  
HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY SQ.  
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First-Class Temperance Hotel  
200 Rooms. Modern Amenities  
COMFORT REFINEMENT  
Electric Fires in All Bedrooms  
Bedroom, Breakfast and Attendance  
from 8/6 per night.  
Inclusive Terms on Application  
Telegrams: BOOKCRAFT, LONDON

**The Palace Hotel Houses**  
Facing Broad Walk  
Kensington Gardens, Baywater Road,  
London, W. 2, England  
Hot and cold running water in many rooms.  
One minute Central London Tube, Metropolitan  
and Buses. Gas fires all bedrooms. From  
4/6 gas, single, from 8/6 gas, double. Phones:  
Park 4083 and 4084. Night porter. Telegrams  
address "Otelpat." Notarch, London.

**Albany Hotel**  
LANCASTER GATE Telephone  
London, W. 2, Eng. Paddington 7636  
Central Heating in Public rooms. Elec-  
tric Lift. Night Porter. Constant hot  
water. "The most comfortable hotel I  
have yet found."  
Terms from 3/6 guineas. No Extras.

**Inter-Scandinavian Youth Parley Held**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
STOCKHOLM—On the initiative of  
the National Youth Association in  
Stockholm an inter-Scandinavian  
discussion on Scandinavian defense  
was held here recently.  
The meeting was attended by the  
representative of the Conservative  
Party in Denmark, J. Christen  
Møller, who addressed the meeting  
on "The Defense of the Neutrality of  
the North and the Danish Disarmament." From Finland the  
former Prime Minister, Prof. Lauri  
Ryti, and from Sweden Minister  
G. Westman presented the views  
of their respective nations.  
The meeting was nonpolitical in  
character and sought merely to en-  
lighten the general public on north-  
ern co-operation in the matter of de-  
fense.

**POLISH-AMERICAN SOCIETY IS ACTIVE**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WARSAW—This year marks the  
tenth anniversary of the existence of  
the Polish-American Society. During  
this decade the society has shown  
much activity in promoting a friend-  
ly contact between Poland and the  
United States. At the initiative of the  
society the monument of "Gratitude  
to America," standing on the square  
now called the Hoover Square, was  
erected.  
In 1925 it organized the exhibition  
"Kosciuszko in America," it has also  
arranged exhibitions in America and  
carries on press propaganda, ex-  
changes students, organizes lectures,  
social meetings, etc.

**CURZON HOTEL**  
and RESTAURANT  
CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR  
LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND  
Under Entirely New Management  
Half a mile from a Christian Science  
church. One of London's premier hotels  
peacefully situated within stone's  
throw of principal shops and amuse-  
ments. Best luxurious comfort without  
ostentation. MODERATE TERMS. Tele-  
phone in all rooms. Write for full par-  
ticulars and illustrated tariff.  
Phone Grosvenor 2600 (6 lines)  
Telegrams "Curzon Hotel" London

**Hotel Constance**  
23 & 24 Lancaster Gate, W. 2  
Very pleasantly situated, overlooking Hyde  
Park. Midway between two Christian Science  
churches. Spacious public rooms charmingly  
furnished. Lift. Night Porter. Gas fire in  
all bedrooms. Terms from 3/6 guineas weekly  
and from 12/6 per day. Phone Paddington 8083.

**Hotel Belgravia**  
GROSVENOR GARDENS  
VICTORIA, LONDON, S. W. 1  
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL  
All bedrooms (200) and suites fitted hot and  
cold running water, telephone, heating.  
RESTAURANT  
Open to the public and famous for its cuisine  
and service, combined with a Moderate Tariff.  
**DURRANTS HOTEL**  
George Street, Manchester Square  
LONDON, W. 1  
3 Minutes from Selfridges. HIGH CLASS  
FAMILY & RESIDENTIAL HOTEL  
RECENTLY MODERNIZED  
Running hot & cold water, telephone and  
electric fire in all bedrooms; central; quiet  
situation; moderate charges; lifts.  
Telegrams—"Adjelion," London.  
Telephone Welbeck 8131

**Onslow Court Hotel**  
Queen's Gate, London, S. W. 7  
Two minutes from Tube. 100 rooms, 10  
minutes from Town, an ideal position for  
visitors to London. 140 bedrooms, with hot & cold  
running water and gas fire, and perfectly ser-  
viced and equipped public rooms, including ban-  
quet hall, billiard room, etc. Pension  
terms from 4/6 gas, per week. Write for  
brochure. Telegrams "Onslowotel," South Kensington.  
Phone Kensington 5522.

**Hotel de la Ville**  
VIA SISTINA  
One of the quietest locations in Rome.  
Home atmosphere. Reasonable rates.  
THE MAJESTIC  
DIANA HOTEL  
Fac simile  
American Hotel  
in Italy

**Hotel Clarence**  
110 Oude Scheveningsche Weg  
Scheveningen  
THE HAGUE, HOLLAND  
10 minutes by tram from centre of The  
Hague. British management. Central  
heating. Hot and cold running water  
in every room.

**Flax-Growing Urged Upon Australians**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Stating that  
a sample grown at Colac, Vic., is ex-  
actly the standard of quality re-  
quired by Ulster, the Prime Minister  
of Northern Ireland, Lord Craig-  
avon, who is here on a holiday visit,  
is strongly urging Australia to un-  
dertake flax production on a large  
scale.  
Flax-growing, he said, should be-  
come one of Australia's chief export-  
ing primary industries, next only to  
wool and wheat.  
Ireland now imported most of its  
flax from Belgium, Poland and Rus-  
sia, but would like to see that trade  
go to Australia. There were 225,000  
acres in Victoria alone suitable for  
flax-growing, and only 450 acres  
were under such cultivation.  
The local sample shown him, said  
Lord Craigavon, was of a type  
which could be absorbed by Ulster  
in unlimited quantities. Ulster it-  
self could grow only 12 1/2 per cent  
of its flax requirements.

**Stockport Seeks Power to Roof the Mersey**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
STOCKPORT, Eng.—The Stockport  
Corporation is seeking in a bill to  
be presented to Parliament next year,  
powers to proceed with a plan for  
roofing the River Mersey, for a quar-  
ter of a mile where it flows through  
the center of the town.  
The purpose of the scheme, which it  
is estimated will cost between £250,-  
000 and £300,000, is to construct a  
new highway to relieve the traffic  
congestion in the narrow streets.

## Austria

**Hotel Bristol**  
The leading house.  
**Hotel Hammerand**  
Distinguished family hotel.

**Switzerland**  
Adelboden, Bernese Oberland 1400 m.  
**Hotel ADLER & KURSAL**  
The homelike hotel with 100 beds, big ball-  
room, sports & amusements, well managed;  
inclusive terms from frs. 16.  
LES RASSES  
Switzerland (Jura Vaudois)  
Favourite Winter-Sports Centre  
**The Grand Hotel**  
First-class family hotel of old reputation.  
Sunbath, Gaiety Orchestra.  
10 hours from Paris; 2 hours from Lausanne  
Moderate charges. Ed. Baierle & Son, Managers

**European Travel**  
This Year...  
**NORWAY**  
See the land of THE VIKINGS—  
golden in legend and scenery.  
THE NORTH CAPE  
FOR MIDNIGHT SUN  
AND NORWAY'S  
GLORIOUS FJORDS  
All never-to-be-forgotten sights  
unequaled in any other part of  
the world.  
Travel the Luxury Way  
by the B. & N. Line  
Norwegian Royal Mail  
M/Y "STELLA POLARIS"  
(6,000 tons)  
The latest pleasure cruiser  
NORWAY IS BUT A DAY'S RUN  
FROM ENGLAND ACROSS THE  
NORTH SEA  
The "Stella Polaris" sails always  
between the outer belt of islands and the  
mainland and you get an INSIDE  
VIEW. No other Midnight Sun cruise  
offers such advantages with the mini-  
mum of open sea travel.  
From Newcastle-on-Tyne July 23rd for  
16 days including Iceland for Mil-  
lennium Celebrations arriving back in Ber-  
gen July 8th, Newcastle, July 9th.  
From Newcastle-on-Tyne July 10th,  
Bergen July 12th, for 13 and 11 days,  
arriving back in Bergen July 22nd,  
Newcastle July 23rd.  
From Newcastle-on-Tyne July 24th,  
Bergen July 26th, for 20 and 18 days,  
including Spitzbergen and to Ice Wall  
of Pole, arriving back in Bergen August  
12th, Newcastle August 13th.  
Inclusive fare from:  
\$229—16 days; \$185—12 days;  
\$283—20 days  
Consult your travel agent in any Ameri-  
can or Canadian City and ask for illus-  
trated booklet, or mailed free on request

**Florida**  
**Go this winter**  
at the Bellevue Biltmore,  
Belleair, Florida — "The  
Golfers' Southern Paradise"  
Here golf is at its best in an  
ideal tropical setting with nat-  
ural advantages for every out-  
door sport.  
The Bellevue Biltmore is oper-  
ated on the American Plan. Motion  
pictures at hotel; Supper  
Dances in Grill; Concerts daily.  
Two golf courses, out-door pool,  
also a private beach for bathing;  
tennis courts, bridge paths, traps,  
fishing and boating.  
Direct train service  
to the Bellevue Grounds  
For Reservation and Informa-  
tion: The Bellevue, New York  
**The Bellevue Biltmore**  
Open from January 7th to March 31st.  
On the West Coast-Belleair, Fla.  
John McEntee Bowman, A. C. Jenkins  
President Vice-Pres.

**New York State**

**Lake Placid**  
The Winter Sports Paradise  
Diversified Daily Program of Thrilling  
Sports in preparation for the 1932  
Olympic Games and affording a Winter  
Holiday, Novel, Enjoyable and  
Invigorating.  
Skiing, Sledding, Tobogganing,  
Bobsledding, Snowshoeing, Skating,  
Dog-sledding, Iceboating, Winter  
Baseball, Polo and Other Unique  
Sports found only at Lake Placid.  
Lake Placid challenges the world to rival its  
beauty and attractions. Write for Winter  
Sports booklet and accommodations.  
Chamber of Commerce, Lake Placid, N. Y.

**Hotel Syracuse**  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.  
A hotel of prestige  
and distinction. 600  
rooms, each outside,  
with bath, servitor  
and circulating ice  
water. \$5.00 up.

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THE MODEL HOTEL OF THE HUDSON VALLEY

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**The St. Charles**  
Entirely rehabilitated. Favored by  
the discriminating traveler.  
ALFRED S. AMER & CO. Ltd.  
NEW ORLEANS

**ALCAZAR**  
MIAMI FLORIDA  
RADIO IN EVERY ROOM  
\$6 to \$10 Single \$8 to \$12 Double  
HENRY J. SMITH, OWNER & MGR.

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**Pinehurst**  
All Aboard  
For Pinehurst  
PINEHURST, N. C., is only a  
few hours' away. A night's  
ride brings you for breakfast  
to America's Center of Outdoor  
Sports.  
In a climate that is unsur-  
passed you'll find unending good  
times at golf on 5 famous D. J.  
Ross courses (with new grass  
tees), riding and other sports.  
For illustrated Booklet or res-  
ervations call Gaiety Orchestra  
(now open) address General  
Office, Pinehurst, N. C.  
\*204-hour trip from Boston with  
direct connection with through Pull-  
man at New York or Washington

**Florida**  
**Go this winter**  
at the Bellevue Biltmore,  
Belleair, Florida — "The  
Golfers' Southern Paradise"  
Here golf is at its best in an  
ideal tropical setting with nat-  
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door sport.  
The Bellevue Biltmore is oper-  
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pictures at hotel; Supper  
Dances in Grill; Concerts daily.  
Two golf courses, out-door pool,  
also a private beach for bathing;  
tennis courts, bridge paths, traps,  
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Direct train service  
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**New York State**

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Olympic Games and affording a Winter  
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Bobsledding, Snowshoeing, Skating,  
Dog-sledding, Iceboating, Winter  
Baseball, Polo and Other Unique  
Sports found only at Lake Placid.  
Lake Placid challenges the world to rival its  
beauty and attractions. Write for Winter  
Sports booklet and accommodations.  
Chamber of Commerce, Lake Placid, N. Y.

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\$6 to \$10 Single \$8 to \$12 Double  
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**Calm, Cheerful and Convenient**  
Many persons who find life  
in the bustling city uncon-  
genial... seek solace here  
... and get it. The calm of  
country quiet... within 28  
minutes of all city activi-  
ties. A thoroughly modern,  
homelike hotel with good  
meals... good service...  
and the type of patrons  
whose society you will  
enjoy. Open all year.  
American Plan.

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BRONXVILLE  
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**The Belvedere**  
48th STREET  
West of Broadway  
NEW YORK CITY  
TIMES SQUARE'S  
FINEST HOTEL  
Residential and Transient  
450 ROOMS  
450 BATHS  
Every room an  
outside room  
\$4 to \$6 Per Day  
Special rates on yearly lease  
Special weekly or monthly  
rates  
Curtis A. Hale  
Manager

**ALLERTON HOUSES**  
NEW YORK CITY  
So located they offer the so-  
cial value of a distinctive  
address with the air and ser-  
vice of the select club lounge,  
library, billiards, squash  
courts and handball courts.  
\$15 to \$25 Weekly  
38th St., cor. Madison Ave.  
39th St., cor. Lexington Ave.  
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57th St., cor. Lexington Ave.  
for women only  
Chicago Cleveland  
for MEN & WOMEN

**IN NEW YORK**  
**HOTEL PICCADILLY**  
45th St. near Broadway  
A FINE NEW HOSPITALITY  
HOTEL OFFERING A  
ROOM & BATH  
from \$3.00

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A RESIDENCE  
FOR WOMEN  
Telephone  
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Rooms for business and  
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COMPLETE HOTEL SERVICE  
adjacent to Grand Central  
bath \$2.25 Private  
bath \$1.00 to \$1.75  
Weekly \$10 to \$17

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MINUTES WALK TO PORT  
WASHINGTON AND ALL SEASIDE  
W. JOHNSON QUINN  
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Rates and Booklet  
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**The STRATFIELD HOTEL BRIDGEPORT**  
525 Rooms with Bath...  
Modern fireproof garage...  
Superior dining rooms...  
A modern cafeteria.

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Open December 16  
Cable Address: Princess, Bermuda  
Summer and Fall Resort  
HOTEL ASPINWALL, Lenox, Mass.

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**THE STARS**  
Every room is a light, out-  
side room, with private  
bath, circulating ice  
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fan  
RATES: \$2 TO \$3.50 PER DAY  
Kansas City's New Hotel  
THE STARS  
Twenty a Week  
Telephone WY 4000

**The BELLERIVE**  
KANSAS CITY'S most ex-  
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Permanent and Transient  
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ARMOUR AND WARWICK  
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ST. LOUIS, MO.  
An ideal location with Ideal Accommo-  
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Union Blvd. Entrance to Forest Park

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"On the Lake"  
13200 EDELWEISS DRIVE  
CLEVELAND, OHIO  
Most Exclusive  
Residential Hotel  
of Cleveland  
Rooms and Bath  
from \$10.00

**Hotel Metropole**  
CINCINNATI, OHIO  
Modern Equipment, but Old Fashioned  
Hospitality—That's the Metropole  
Single rooms with bath, \$2.50 to \$5.00  
a day. Double rooms with bath, \$4.50  
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WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Five Minutes' Walk to Everything

**SENATE HOTEL**  
FIRE PROOF  
In front of Union Station, near United  
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Library. Car lines to all points of city.  
With and Without Private Bath. Rates:  
Single \$1.50 to \$2.00. Double  
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Garages in Rear of Hotel  
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**Nortonia Hotel**  
PORTLAND, OREGON  
Close in—quiet and Refined  
Moderately priced. Catering to tourists  
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Unexcelled food. Favored by Ladies  
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**The TRAYMORE**  
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The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement  
You can plan your trips and  
tours from the Hotel and Travel  
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## Travel

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CRUISE Jan. 29, \$600 to \$1750  
New S.S. "Transylvania", 56 days, Ma-  
deira, Canary Islands, Morocco, Spain,  
Greece, Palestine, Egypt, Italy, etc.  
All dine one sitting; expect about 450.

**EUROPE** CRUISE June 28  
S.S. "LANCASTRIA"  
CUNARD LINE, 52 days, \$600 to \$1250  
Madeira, Morocco, Spain, Algiers,  
Italy, Riviera, Sweden, Norway,  
Edinburgh, Holland, Belgium, Paris,  
London, Rhine, Oberammergau  
Passion Play—select clientele; the  
most and best for your money.  
Hotels, drives, fees, etc. included  
Frank C. Clark, Times Bldg., N. Y.

**SOUTH AMERICA**  
by S. S. EBRO and S. S. ESSE-  
QUIBO, specially built for South  
American voyaging. All outside  
staterooms, many with private bath.  
Essequibo, Jan. 23  
Essequibo, Jan. 23

**PACIFIC LINE**  
The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.  
26 Broadway, New York  
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**THE CLIFT**  
In the heart of SAN FRANCISCO  
Ranking among  
America's fine hotels  
540 rooms with bath  
Single from \$3  
Double from \$5  
EL MIRA SOL  
California's  
charming hotel  
SANTA BARBARA

**STEWART HOTEL**  
for  
Convenience  
Comfort  
Good Meals  
and Very  
Moderate  
Rates  
SAN FRANCISCO

**WILTSHIRE HOTEL**  
Stockton St. Near Post at Union Sq.  
SAN FRANCISCO  
Rates with bath \$2 to \$3 single;  
\$2.50 to \$4, two persons.  
FRANKLYN E. SMITH, Manager

**Los Angeles**

**HOTEL SOUTHLAND**  
Los Angeles  
FLOWER AT SIXTH  
"Your Other Home"  
QUIET, UNOBTRUSIVE, FRIENDLY SERVICE  
RATES \$1.50 TO \$3.00—NO HIGHER  
FRIED GARAGE  
A. W. TOWNSEND—Manager

**Hotel Claremont**  
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA  
Attractive Weekly and Monthly Rates.  
Families with Children Welcome  
Management: CHARLES ANDERSON

**Santa Maria Inn**  
SANTA MARIA, CALIF.  
A delightful inn on the Coast  
Highway, midway between Los  
Angeles and San Francisco.  
Every room with bath.

**Pine Inn**  
Carmel-by-the-Sea, California  
(on Monterey Peninsula)  
For Refined Families  
Friendly, restful, mild, warm  
climate. Open all year. Golf,  
riding, surf swimming, tennis and putting green.  
Address JOHN B. JORDAN, Owner

**The Embassy**  
"The Aristocrat of Santa Monica"  
Surrounded by formal garden. Luxu-  
rious and spacious apartments. Daily  
maid service. Telephone 3500.  
Doubles \$200 and up.

**Illinois**  
**PEORIA**  
ILLINOIS  
400 Rooms 400 Baths  
Rates:  
1 person \$3 to \$5  
2 persons \$5 to \$8  
H. E. EGGAR, GREGORY  
Manager  
**HOTEL PEREMARQUETTE**

**S.S. "ARCADIAN"**  
to  
**Bermuda**

This world-famous  
cruising steamer, of 19,-  
500 tons displacement,  
brings the comfort and  
distinction of the de  
lux cruise to this popu-  
lar Royal Mail service.  
FIRST SAILING—DEC. 21  
Christmas in Bermuda  
NEXT SAILING—DEC. 27  
New Year's in Bermuda  
Sailing every Thursday,  
commencing Jan. 2, 1930  
Reservations, illustrated booklets, etc., from the  
**ROYAL MAIL**  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY  
26 Broadway, New York or Local Agents

**WINTER VOYAGES**  
TO THE  
MEDITERRANEAN  
SHIPS OF  
ROMAN  
SPLENDOR  
Enjoy another summer vacation on the LIDO deck of  
the Augustus or Roma. Call at CADIZ—with SEVILLE  
nearby. For of course you don't want to miss the  
greatest exposition ever seen! Stop at GIBRALTAR.  
Then NAPLES... visit SICILY, that perfumed island...  
the VILLERANCHIE and the gay, colorful RIVIERA.  
Go on to GENOA, ITALY and all of Europe.  
AUGUSTUS—World's largest motorship  
Sailing from New York—Jan. 15, Feb. 22  
ROMA—Italy's largest turbine steamer  
Feb. 1, Mar. 6  
SITMAR De Luxe Connecting Lines to Egypt,  
Palestine, Constantinople and Athens.  
Write for illustrated booklet "Lido All the Way!"  
Italia America Shipping Corp.,  
General Agents, 125 State St.,  
Boston, or local steamship  
agents.

**OLD MEXICO**

**ALL EXPENSE TOUR**  
Personally conducted—21 day DE  
LUXE Tour thru the interior. More in-  
teresting than Europe! More alluring  
than Egypt! Six days in Mexico City,  
"the Paris of this continent," and sev-  
erons. Leaving El Paso Feb. 7, returning  
via Mazatlan, Nogales and Phoenix.  
BROCHURE ON REQUEST  
**THE ANDERSON TOURS**  
HUBBARD HOTEL BLDG., EL PASO, TEXAS

**Cunard Line**  
Boston—Liverpool  
via Queenstown  
Cabin, Tourist III Cabin  
and Third Class  
JAN. 12  
ANDANIA Feb. 23  
LANCASTRIA Mar. 23  
CARMANIA April 6  
ANDANIA  
Christmas Excursion  
LACONIA, Dec. 13  
Calls gateway, Queenstown,  
Liverpool.  
33 STATE STREET, BOSTON  
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**THE ANDERSON TOURS**  
HUBBARD HOTEL BLDG., EL PASO, TEXAS

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HUBBARD HOTEL BLDG., EL PASO, TEXAS

**Lail's Auto Livery**  
U-Drive-Cars  
Late Models All Makes  
Tucker 7770  
Metro. 3708  
746 South Hope,  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.



STOCK PRICES  
SHOW SLIGHT  
IMPROVEMENTPrices Fluctuate Within a  
Narrow Range—Selling  
in Moderate Volume

CLOSING PRICES

NEW YORK—In less trading the share market was improved, and with nothing more to stimulate prices except a change from the selling to the buying side by professionals on the floor of the exchange, the market level was lifted in the late afternoon. Closing prices were 1 to 1 1/2 points higher in numerous active issues, but the last hour rally was not vigorous enough to restore all yesterday's losses.

So far as a clue to the future, the net result of the day's trading was nil; the feeling in the street was, nevertheless, more cheerful. Volume was less than 2,000,000 by the beginning of the last hour. Bonds were rather slow and irregularly lower.

The money market was mildly firm, with the rate on call money at 1 1/2 per cent. Payment was made today on the treasury bill offer of \$100,000,000, the proceeds of which were used to pay off the check on the special treasury certificates bought by the Reserve banks. Credit was also drawn out of the market by check cashing and the consequent reduction of the special treasury borrowing on that account. Rising holiday sentiment was a third factor making for firmer money.

## Argentina Off Gold Basis

The most interesting development of the day occurred in South America. Alarmed at the steady gold drain during the year, and perhaps feeling somewhat panicky over the persistent decline in the peso, the Argentine Government decided, after a long session for a time, to go off gold.

In closing the Caja de Conversion, which is the gold exchange office of the country, Argentina is now off gold basis. Private banks in that country may still ship gold, but there is not much available for export.

Since returned to the market in 1927, Argentina had drawn in about \$154,000,000 in the metal, but the loss to date, this year, amounts to around \$120,000,000, of which about \$75,000,000 has come to New York. Of the total, however, only about \$35,000,000 has come from the Caja de Conversion, so the action in closing the exchange office seems to have been at least prompt.

Argentina has been losing gold because of a combination of unfavorable developments. Port strikes, poor crops, falling exports and rising imports have weakened the exchange position with respect to most foreign currencies. Today the peso dropped abruptly and its decline upset other South American currencies.

In the European section rates were irregular with transactions moderate. Sterling fell below the gold point, but French francs were steady and Canadian dollars were strong.

## Member Bank Loans Dropped

Although brokers loans advanced \$58,000,000 in the week of Dec. 11, the weekly report of the Federal Reserve Bank in leading cities shows a decline of \$71,000,000 in loans on securities and a drop of \$92,000,000 in commercial loans. Whatever may have been the case in October relative to the shifting of loans from brokers direct to bank customers, nothing of the sort has taken place in November and December.

After increasing \$1,250,000,000 in October member bank loans to others dropped more than \$1,000,000,000 in November, and are continuing the decline this month. Quite possibly the liquidation of securities carried on loans secured direct from the member banks had much to do with the weakness of the market a week ago. These loans are still \$568,000,000 higher than a year ago.

If the present process of selling for tax losses and buying for investment continues further declines in brokers' loans are to be expected. Numerous brokerage houses report that they are doing a fair business for clients in buying stock for long-term investment. They report also a certain amount of tax selling, but the bulk of that is bound to have been done in November.

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston) Last Prev.  
Dec. .... 16.85 16.80 16.80 16.80 16.80  
Jan. .... 16.85 16.80 16.80 16.80 16.80  
Mar. .... 17.15 17.10 17.10 17.10 17.10  
May .... 17.35 17.30 17.30 17.30 17.30  
Jul. .... 17.55 17.50 17.50 17.50 17.50  
Sep. .... 17.75 17.70 17.70 17.70 17.70  
Nov. .... 17.95 17.90 17.90 17.90 17.90  
Spots 17.05 up 4 points.

## Liverpool Cotton

Jan. .... 9.05 9.00 9.02 9.04 9.10  
Mar. .... 9.15 9.10 9.12 9.14 9.20  
May .... 9.25 9.20 9.22 9.24 9.30  
Jul. .... 9.35 9.30 9.32 9.34 9.40  
Sep. .... 9.45 9.40 9.42 9.44 9.50  
Nov. .... 9.55 9.50 9.52 9.54 9.60  
Spots 9.60 up 11 points. Tons at close steady. (British), 5000 (American), 3700.

## New Orleans Cotton

Jan. .... 16.70 16.65 16.67 16.69 16.75  
Mar. .... 16.80 16.75 16.77 16.79 16.85  
May .... 16.90 16.85 16.87 16.89 16.95  
Jul. .... 17.00 16.95 16.97 16.99 17.05  
Sep. .... 17.10 17.05 17.07 17.09 17.15  
Nov. .... 17.20 17.15 17.17 17.19 17.25  
Spots 17.25 up 1/2 point.

## Chicago Board

Dec. .... 1.27 1.26 1.27 1.28 1.29  
Jan. .... 1.28 1.27 1.28 1.29 1.30  
Mar. .... 1.31 1.30 1.31 1.32 1.33  
May .... 1.34 1.33 1.34 1.35 1.36  
Jul. .... 1.37 1.36 1.37 1.38 1.39  
Sep. .... 1.40 1.39 1.40 1.41 1.42  
Nov. .... 1.43 1.42 1.43 1.44 1.45  
Spots 1.45 up 1/2 point.

## Winnipeg Wheat

Dec. .... 1.34 1.33 1.34 1.35 1.36  
Jan. .... 1.35 1.34 1.35 1.36 1.37  
Mar. .... 1.38 1.37 1.38 1.39 1.40  
May .... 1.41 1.40 1.41 1.42 1.43  
Jul. .... 1.44 1.43 1.44 1.45 1.46  
Sep. .... 1.47 1.46 1.47 1.48 1.49  
Nov. .... 1.50 1.49 1.50 1.51 1.52  
Spots 1.52 up 1/2 point.

## Kansas City Wheat

Dec. .... 1.34 1.33 1.34 1.35 1.36  
Jan. .... 1.35 1.34 1.35 1.36 1.37  
Mar. .... 1.38 1.37 1.38 1.39 1.40  
May .... 1.41 1.40 1.41 1.42 1.43  
Jul. .... 1.44 1.43 1.44 1.45 1.46  
Sep. .... 1.47 1.46 1.47 1.48 1.49  
Nov. .... 1.50 1.49 1.50 1.51 1.52  
Spots 1.52 up 1/2 point.

## PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

Nov gross ..... \$1,059,113 \$1,044,884  
Net after taxes ..... 548,492 548,492  
Surp. after taxes ..... 510,621 496,392  
11 mos gross ..... \$11,454,284 \$11,227,617  
Net after taxes ..... 5,664,253 5,417,147  
Surp. after taxes ..... 5,789,991 5,810,470

## HUDSON &amp; MANHATTAN

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Net after taxes ..... 548,492 548,492  
Surp. after taxes ..... 510,621 496,392  
11 mos gross ..... \$11,454,284 \$11,227,617  
Net after taxes ..... 5,664,253 5,417,147  
Surp. after taxes ..... 5,789,991 5,810,470

## ACCEPTED SUGAR RISK

HAVANA—Sugar sales commission accepted a bid for 3000 tons of sugar, first half January shipment, at equivalent of 17 1/2 cents a lb. to countries outside the United States.

## SEIBERLING RUBBER CO.

At the annual meeting of the Seiberling Rubber Co. the board of directors was reduced from nine to eight members.

## TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Div.

Last

Dec 17

Dec 16

Dec 15

Dec 14

Dec 13

Dec 12

Dec 11

Dec 10

Dec 9

Dec 8

Dec 7

Dec 6

Dec 5

Dec 4

Dec 3

Dec 2

Dec 1

Nov 30

Nov 29

Nov 28

Nov 27

Nov 26

Nov 25

Nov 24

Nov 23

Nov 22

Nov 21

Nov 20

Nov 19

Nov 18

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Nov 15

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Nov 13

Nov 12

Nov 11

Nov 10

Nov 9

Nov 8

Nov 7

Nov 6

Nov 5

Nov 4

Nov 3

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Nov 1

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Sep 30

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May 4

May 3

May 2

May 1

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Apr 20

Apr 19







# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## NEW RECORDS BY GREENLEAF

Scores High Run of 126, Winning 125 to 0 From Taberski in Two Innings

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP POCKET BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

Player	W	L	HR	BG
Erwin Rudolph	4	1	126	12
E. R. Greenleaf	3	2	87	12
P. I. Taberski	2	3	87	12
March Camp	2	3	87	12
Pasquale Natale	2	3	87	12
Ottobello Lani	2	3	87	12
Spencer Lacey	2	3	87	12
J. J. McCann	2	3	87	12

No bet game for player who has not won a game.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Playing the greatest billiards of his career, E. R. Greenleaf Monday night shattered two world records, and as a result of his triumph by 125 to 0 over Frank I. Taberski in the Recreation Building, he now is in second place in the title tournament.

In the first round, Greenleaf ran 126 and went out in two innings, breaking Erwin Rudolph's record run of 111 and his best game mark of four innings. In scoring this victory Greenleaf registered his second 125-to-0 triumph over Taberski, defending champion, in the title tournament. He won from Taberski in Philadelphia in 1926 by 125 to 0. Greenleaf also twice ran one point more than his required quota in the first round. He won from Keogh in Rochester in 1924 he ran out a 100-point game in two innings, scratching in the first inning, then registering 100 in the second. Monday night he scratched in the first inning, Taberski failed to count, then Greenleaf made 126. The score by innings:

E. R. Greenleaf—x 126—125, Innings—2, Scratch—1.  
F. I. Taberski—0—0.

Spencer Lacey triumphed over Joseph J. McCann in the first round.

This was the final tournament game for Lacey and four lost. The score by innings:

Spencer Lacey—x 15 x 8 115 5 x 3 28 125, Innings—2, Scratch—1, Safeties—10.  
Joseph J. McCann—26 18 x 3 x 8 0 0 10 x 2 125—125, Innings—2, Scratch—1, Safeties—7.

In the second afternoon game Rudolph won his fifth straight of the tournament by defeating Greenleaf. He won from Greenleaf by 125 to 0. Rudolph broke his own world record of 37 minutes, running out in 20 minutes. The score by innings:

Erwin Rudolph—126 6 4 104 2—125, Innings—2, Scratch—1, Safeties—10.  
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Lalonde Against

New Rule Change

Believes Defensive Hockey Will Return to Game Because of It

"I think you will find this change in the rules will lessen scoring and do more harm than good to the game," said the Ottawa Senator coach, Edward L. Lalonde, well known to hockey and lacrosse fans as "Newy."

He stated further that the new rule would be more dissatisfactory among the fans after the rules are tried out.

This intervention by Lalonde, who before he had had an opportunity to study the rules out in practice or competition, but it is his belief that such men as the Senators, Canadiens and Chicago, fast skating clubs, would be handicapped, yet Canadians were most vigorous against the present rules.

"Our present style of play must change," he said. The Senators have built up a scoring combination in a few months under Lalonde's direction, after years of defensive hockey. He believes the game will return to the much-maligned defensive style with the three forwards again lining up in front of their own blue line.

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It is necessary, Lalonde can easily refer to defensive play and the spectators will see more of the long play, turning forward all effort to keep the other fellow out and scoring only when the "break" occurs instead of going out to make the "break" and outscoring the opponent.

Lalonde advocates keeping minor penalties a minor handicap to a team, but in them the referee's wings are the really constitute a major or severe penalty," he said. "There is not much fan feeling about the score against one that is short-handed."

Recommended Change

Regarding the present piling up at the net with the goaltender liable to a slap, Lalonde said that before the season started he had advised the rink front of the net into which no one was to pounce, but he was told that the rule was not to be changed.

One other point of interest among the many he brought out was the changing of a meeting to discuss rules when many of the coaches, who should know best, are not able to attend. He said a man could be sent to the meeting with instructions, but he would hardly be able to argue other points knowingly from experience.

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By Greenleaf

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He is 5 ft. 8 in. in height, weighs about 190 pounds, shoots left-handed and plays left wing. His record follows:

1923-24—Munitions Interiors, Ottawa City League.

1924-25—Boston Bruins, National Hockey League.

1925-26—Guelph, Interiors, Ontario Hockey Association.

1926-27—Saskatoon, Western Canada Hockey League.

1927-28—Boston Bruins, National Hockey League.

1928-29—N. Y. Americans, National Hockey League.

HOGAN IS FIRST TO SIGN

NEW YORK (AP)—To Francis J. Hogan goes the honor of being the first New York player to sign with the National Hockey League team for 1930. The big center affixed his signature on the contract in New York.

Facts About the Professional Hockey Players—No. 36

HENRY A. CONNOR

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## MIXSELL WINS FROM TREDWELL

Princeton Club Tourney Is Nearing the 'Final Stages of Play'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—All the favorites, comprising four members of the first 10, and four hopeful aspirants for the other places next year will fight out the quarterfinals of the annual intercollegiate tennis tournament of the Princeton Club, Princeton Club will be represented by Harold B. Mixsell, United States Class B champion; Gavin Brackenridge and Stuart M. Sperry, United States Class B champion; New York Athletic Club will have Harry F. Wolf, R. Mason Kirkland and Barnwell Elliott, and Edward R. Larigan and Harold B. Mixsell will be candidates of Crescent Athletic Club.

All advanced easily in straight games, with the exception of Sperry, who profited by the default of Henry S. Thorne, Yale Club, and Elliott, who dropped his first game to Robert J. Larner, also of Yale Club, in the play of the second round matches Monday afternoon.

H. R. Mixsell was especially effective in his play, defeating a soft shot game against J. C. Tredwell, also of Crescent Athletic Club, with the latter fighting well up to six-all in each game, but he was swamped 15-8, 15-8. E. R. Larigan took matters easy in his contest with his clubmate, E. W. Kleinert, and the latter, using his backhand, won 15-8, 15-8. The New Moon leader to double figures in the second game, Larigan won, 15-8, 15-12. The summary:

PRINCETON CLUB INVITATION SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT

H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated J. C. Tredwell, Crescent A. C., 15-8, 15-8.

E. W. Kleinert, Crescent A. C., defeated E. B. O'Connor, Crescent A. C., 15-8, 15-8.

Barnwell Elliott, New York A. C., defeated J. F. Larner, Yale Club, 15-8, 15-8.

R. Mason Kirkland, New York A. C., defeated S. F. Post, 29, Southern California, 15-8, 15-8.

E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C., defeated E. W. Kleinert, Crescent A. C., 15-8, 15-8.

S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, won from H. S. Thorne, Yale Club, by default.

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, 15-8, 15-8.

Harold B. Mixsell, New York A. C., defeated Gardner Hiron, Columbia U. C., 15-8, 15-8.

Princeton Club, 6 to 1, on the Mercury Post counts.

Princeton Club, Columbia University Club and Yale Club, climbed to even terms with Harvard Club, two rounds behind the leaders, when the former defeated Park Avenue Squash Club 7 to 0, and Yale Club, defeated Elizabeth Town & Country Club, 5 to 2.

The other winners were Princeton Athletic Club, which visited Rye, and won six of seven matches from the Park Avenue Squash Club.

The last of the matches were resumed on Jan. 6, with the unbeaten leaders scheduled to meet on Jan. 20, at Princeton A. C. The summary:

PRINCETON CLUB 7, HARVARD CLUB 0.

C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated Edward Koenig, Harvard Club, 7-0.

W. R. Walters, Princeton Club, defeated S. Miley, Harvard Club, 15-8, 15-8.

N. H. Atkinson, Harvard Club, defeated W. R. Walters, Princeton Club, 15-8, 15-8.

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## Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Situation Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

## DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED. Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8400. Apt. 3, NEW YORK CITY.

## FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ANTIQUE Oriental rug, rarely beautiful, excellent condition; \$20 and up. Ken. 9000. Boston, Suite 205, from 3 to 6.

## FOR SALE—HANDSOME

Handsome hand-made bed spread for four-poster bed; very reasonable. 40 Clearway St., Suite 2, Boston.

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WE are prepared to offer to a lady owning a automobile a position selling to high-class clientele in her own and adjacent counties; commission and salary. Write to: REMINGTON DRESS COMPANY, 517 North 62nd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, NEW JERSEY, 10 Fraser Avenue—Best home for elderly ladies and other cases; experienced care if needed. New Jersey State House.

## JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or write to mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 515 Fifth Ave. at 42nd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

## LADIES' TAILORING

EXPERIENCED work in tailoring and dressmaking; prices moderate. M. MARONE, 1381 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Atwater 5402.

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Private lockers. Heated. \$5 month. Room 300 cars. 25 Irvington St., Boston. Kenmore 6528.

## DEAD STORAGE

LONG-DISTANCE moving anywhere. Kenmore 6528. Work guaranteed; 30 years experience. NEW ENGLAND AUTO VAN CO., 100 Broadway, Boston. Asplaw 2907; Ont. 9847-W.

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(Continued)

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### Naval Parity—Key and Menace to Success at London

THERE was, unquestionably, complete justification for the introduction of the word parity in the naval discussions between Great Britain and the United States; for not only historical considerations, but undoubted developments of recent years, together with the vexed problems of the right of search and the freedom of the seas, make the recognition of naval parity of special significance, of symbolic import. Yet without entering too deeply into matters on which there is now general agreement, it may properly be said that parity, even as between the United States and Great Britain, useful as it is in its symbolic import, is not to be taken too literally. It is a quality to be recognized, but, in working out the precise number of ships and tonnage on both sides, attention must be paid to practical needs; and as these needs cannot possibly correspond in detail, there must be an elastic system of compensation.

When we turn to the European situation we find the repetition of the demand for parity—as between France and Italy—somewhat meaningless and possibly mischievous. There was sufficient similarity between Great Britain and the United States to permit the expression; but as between France and Italy the basis of an accord must be (as, in the ultimate sense, it is in respect of the two leading naval powers) the acceptance by each other of respective national needs. To illustrate this point, imagine an obvious absurdity. Suppose Portugal suddenly asserted that, in strict justice, it is entitled to stand on a naval equality with Britain. This claim could be satisfied only by the building of perfectly useless vessels, and the result would be an increase instead of a decrease of naval armaments.

France and Italy, in many respects, it is true, stand on a par. The question is whether they have the same naval needs. If they have not, then to enter into negotiations with the preliminary stipulation that parity is a sine qua non is to risk the complete falsification of the conference, and perhaps to invite its failure. The French, rightly or wrongly, argue that they, possessing a vast colonial empire, second in importance only to the British Commonwealth, require more ships than Italy, which has little more than Mediterranean interests to defend. Is this argument, and the facts on which it is founded, sound? It is not for us to answer at this juncture; but it is necessary for all to realize that an answer is not found in proclaiming that, whatever may be the relative needs of France and Italy, a priori there must be parity. If Italy can show as good a case as France, well and good. If not, the demand for parity, regardless of needs, is purely a manifestation of national ambition and not to be commended.

For either one country is to receive fewer ships than it needs—an extremely unlikely eventuality—or the other is to receive more ships than it needs—and that way danger lies. Parity for the sake of parity, in defiance of the facts, postulates a perilous rivalry. It suggests not the establishment of peaceful relations, but the hypothesis of potential antagonism. It would be highly unfortunate if the sentiment of naval rivalry were crystallized in the London conference. That is why even such expedients as a Mediterranean Locarno, which would place England in the rôle of arbiter between hostile forces, are scarcely to be encouraged, except as a last resort.

The correct method is to ascertain the needs of the two countries and to forget their ambitions. If it should happen that parity represents their approximate needs, then it may be accepted with alacrity. But if it represents nationalistic ambitions, then parity is an undesirable objective. In any event, parity for parity's sake cannot furnish a good solution.

### Congress, Business and the Future

EVEN its best friends will have to admit that the United States Senate actually outdid itself in the promptness and facility with which it enacted the tax reduction bill. Rarely has any financial measure been approved with such dispatch, and this speedy and favorable action on the part of Congress is a tribute at once to the soundness of the Administration's proposal and to the judgment of the congressional leaders. The effect of the reduction will be to decrease the tax on most classes of personal and corporation incomes by 1 per cent, effecting a savings of approximately \$160,000,000 to the people.

As one step in President Hoover's many-sided program for the stabilizing of American prosperity, the forthcoming tax reduction is a valuable contribution. The reduction had been contemplated long before the recent crisis in the stock market, and the fact that it is now being carried into practice despite the temporary financial panic is the most constructive kind of evidence that the Nation's industry is basically firm.

There are sound reasons for facing the business future with confidence. The spontaneous and intelligent co-operation with which representatives of labor, industry, and finance join with the President in inaugurating voluntary measures for forestalling a depression which

the stock collapse might have induced is already demonstrating its results. And while the tax reduction will facilitate these results, Mr. Hoover is as aware as everyone else that one does not legislate prosperity. Legislation is important, but only as a means toward freeing individual initiative and co-ordinating individual activity. Even as the President closed his address to the recent business conference in Washington, we can think of no better thought at the moment than is embodied in that good old-fashioned word "work." It still has its virtues.

### Open Doors to Prison Reform

THE brief blaze of a few prison riots won't do it; it will take a real conflagration, a successful revolt that will turn several thousand convicts loose on the country. Then the American people may do something about the prisons. It was a somewhat cynical observer of public affairs who put forward this view of what is required to quicken the laggard steps of prison reform. We refuse to accept his recipe. Such drastic experiences are not necessary, but full use of happier methods is needed if public attention is to be kept focused on the prisons until opinion crystallizes behind adequate reforms.

Probably the first requisite for dealing rightly with the whole question is for citizens to examine and clarify their own attitude. Why do we incarcerate men? Is it to avenge ourselves on them? Or to protect ourselves from them? Or to rehabilitate them? He is an unusual citizen who has analyzed his own motives and knows which of these three purposes he wishes to attain by the imprisonment of his erring neighbor.

Vengeance, we believe, is out of date. Society may inflict it unknowingly through neglect of prisoners, but seldom is it the motive of punishment. Most people today would say they desire only to be protected from criminals; many would declare that correction should be a major aim in any system of imprisonment. Some have recognized that correction is the surest protection. Locking a man up for ten years—no matter how securely—affords no protection from him in the eleventh year. Indeed, under present conditions it often makes him more dangerous in the eleventh year.

Penologists are not agreed, and former prisoners differ, as to the efficacy of severity as a deterrent. Some say that it merely makes men desperate; others that it teaches them crime does not pay. What all do agree upon is that certainty and celerity of punishment are effectual. It is difficult to believe that the prisons have been made too pleasant; clearly, they should be kept rigorous enough to remove any desire to frequent them. Everyone concedes that their effect should in all cases be such as to help convince the criminal that crime cannot win.

There are other things upon which there is general agreement. One is that American prisons are intolerably overcrowded. Sanford Bates, Superintendent of Federal Prisons, said only a few days ago that the penitentiary at Atlanta could comfortably house 1452 inmates; it has more than double that number. Leavenworth, with a normal capacity of 1560, is housing 3723. Many state institutions are equally crowded. A recent investigation showed that twenty-two of the largest prisons in the country have an average population 53 per cent above their normal capacity. This condition is bad enough in itself, but worse in the obstacle it offers to such obvious reforms as segregation.

Another admitted need is fuller employment of prisoners. To quote Mr. Bates:

Recent scientific studies have demonstrated that the greatest factor making for successful reform is an ability and willingness on the part of the subject to do a day's work. But one industry has been authorized by Congress at the Atlanta penitentiary, and this gives employment to but 800 out of the total 3777. Two industries have been authorized at Leavenworth, leaving probably from 1500 to 2000 men in either complete or semi-idleness at this institution.

A really effective probation and parole system is another conceded necessity. Today there is seldom any adequate check upon a paroled prisoner. His own periodic report or that of an irresponsible friend is often the only information the authorities obtain, and sometimes even that is lacking.

Adequate housing, segregation, fuller employment, effective probation—these are available reforms of acknowledged merit. Others may prove useful eventually; these should be employed immediately. Is there any good reason public opinion should not be mobilized to that end?

### Education: Too Long and Too Short

DR. RAY LYMAN WILBUR, United States Secretary of the Interior, speaking before the Interfraternity Conference in New York, has predicted that the four-year college course, leading to a bachelor's degree, is on its way to oblivion. His expectation rests on two tendencies in contemporary educational discussion. There is, on the one hand, a widespread inclination to question the worth of the present four-year college course for many who are now pursuing it. And, on the other hand, the development of graduate schools and faculties shows that the need of postgraduate instruction is being felt by larger numbers of students than at any time in the past.

For the first of these conditions the swollen registrations of the colleges in the years since the war are largely responsible. With the increasing economic resources of American families, college attendance has become almost as much a matter of course as high school attendance was a generation ago. As a result American colleges are crowded with an army of young people, only a small percentage of whom desire to obtain more than such general cultural advantages as will fit them socially for an ordinary business career.

Educators are increasingly coming to believe that the student can receive this general cultural preparation as satisfactorily in much less than four years of campus life. With the perfection of so-called orientation courses, by which the main contents and conclusions in most fields are made available for the college student who does not desire to specialize, it is quite possible indeed to make the student aware of the general geography of today's cultural world, as well as to teach him how to discover and use the tools for self-instruction in a two-year

period. The resultant educational product is a man or woman who, while not an expert in any field, is quite able to move with ease in almost any company.

But for the student who wishes to acquire something approaching mastery in any field of intellectual inquiry, four years has proved as much too short a period as it seems too long for the man with only general interests. The result is the increase in the number of postgraduate students, and the tendency of universities to concentrate their most distinguished faculty members in the graduate courses. It is there, the school apparently believes, that the serious study takes place. Yet when this postgraduate study, especially along professional lines, cannot be undertaken until the student has spent four years in the ordinary bachelor's degree course, it exacts a toll of time which neither the student nor the community can well afford.

What is to be the outcome? Dr. Wilbur believes that many colleges will come to confine their efforts to providing a brief general cultural introduction to the world which can be obtained within the limits of a two-year course, while others will take on the aspects of universities offering courses of six years, and longer, to fit for professional leadership of the most exacting sort.

### Why We Fought Spain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the editorial, "The Haitian Inquiry," in the issue of the Monitor of December 10, appears this sentence:

The United States declared war upon Spain because it disapproved of the form of government in Cuba.

Evidently the one writing this editorial did not mean what he said. To make such a statement and leave the subject there seems to be far from the facts. The Monitor stands for truth, and doubtless will be glad to have the sentence pointed out. Perhaps others have already done so. M. A. H.

Governments are seldom frank as to the reasons for a declaration of war. For example, the United States, in entering upon the recent World War, never technically declared war at all, but by resolution of Congress proclaimed that a state of war actually existed, basing this assertion upon the German submarine attacks upon United States ships. Doubtless the declaration of war upon Spain was produced by various influences—the intrigues of the Cuban junta, the clamor of American yellow journalism, and above all the destruction of the Maine. Technically and historically, however, the fact is as stated in the editorial in the Monitor. On April 20, 1898, concurrent resolutions of the House and Senate declared, among other things:

...for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Accordingly, on April 25 the President asked Congress for a joint resolution declaring a state of war between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, and citing the resolution above quoted as the reason therefor. Disapproval of the government of the Cubans by Spain, and determination to end that form of government, were historically, therefore, the reasons for the declaration of war by the United States.

### Improve the Cape Cod Canal

THE appeal of New England business representatives to President Hoover for an early survey of the Cape Cod Canal, with a view to its improvement by act of Congress, is one that the President undoubtedly will respond to favorably if he finds the law permits. The assertion is made that under the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1909 such a survey would be legal if effected by Executive order, and of course if it were promptly completed it would expedite the carrying out of any appropriations that Congress might make for the later improvement of the canal.

It may be doubted whether any artificial waterway, for the improvement of which measures are now pending, promises a greater reward for expenditures made upon it than does the Cape Cod cut. Even now, though in a condition which to the most casual observer seems to be menacing, the canal is carrying a very considerable traffic. The lines now using it say that if it were deepened and widened they would put on larger steamers, and beyond a question an immense mass of ocean traffic that now goes around the Cape would use the canal route if it were free from the dangers and delays entailed by its present condition.

Moreover, with a suitable landing place at some point convenient to land transportation, there is no doubt that the passenger service from both New York and Boston for residents of the Cape would be greatly developed. We doubt whether there is any link in the coastal waterways between Maine and Texas which will so fully repay expenditures for its improvement as will this New England institution.

### Editorial Notes

There's an old saying among many who are obliged to work on Christmas Day that "it may be Christmas for some, but for me it's just December 25." For the crew and passengers of the around-the-world liner President Polk, however, it will not even be that. Their ship will reach the one hundred and eightieth meridian on December 24, and the day following will be December 26.

Harvard College and its engineering school have recently awarded 455 scholarships totaling \$155,020, which gives some idea of what one of the larger American colleges is doing toward helping the young man who really wants to learn but has not the necessary money.

What to do with old number plates does not become a problem in the Philippine Islands this year, motorists simply affixing two small numerals "30" on their present tags, which will be retained for three years.

"Wonder what Commander Byrd will do, now that there are no more poles to fly over?" asks the Des Moines Register. Why, he will just keep on flying, of course, like other birds.

### One Night in Pago Pago

SONYA and I stood just beneath the bridge as the captain brought us very slowly, very gently, through the narrow entrance to the justly famous harbor of Pago Pago, southernmost island outpost of the United States. Pago Pago (pronounced "Pango") is the name of the little town where the naval station is situated. The name of the island is Tutuila, and it is the chief of the group which constitute American Samoa, in the south Pacific Ocean. These islands are America's only possessions in the Southern Hemisphere.

The name of the island, Tutuila, was familiar. I remember having learned at school that it was an American possession. But of the beauty of the island, and of the harbor of Pago Pago in particular, I knew nothing until last evening, when, delayed at sea and prevented from making port, as expected, in the afternoon, we cautiously nosed our way into the narrow passage through the reef by the light of an enormous full moon—a tropical moon, whose brilliance permeated all the atmosphere and wrapped us in a silver transparency.

"This is romance," sighed Sonya. And I agreed. Pago's exquisite little harbor lies in the crater of an extinct volcano. Imagine a giant cup with a triangular chip out of one side and filled to capacity with water, and you have a good idea of the general plan of this fine haven in the South Seas. Steep mountains, festooned with clumpy tropical verdure, rise sheer from the water's edge on all sides, except where the break to seaward provides a narrow and rather circuitous entrance.

Along the devious channel we feel our way. Lights flash or glow ahead and on either hand to guide us. Like a wall in front of us towers the Rainmaker, a rugged peak against which low-hanging clouds are driven, and spend themselves in showers. The South Sea perfume is heavy in the air, that indefinable fragrance compact of flowers, trees, shrubs and copra (dried coconut meat), staple product of the islands.

A turn in the channel, and our entrance is no longer visible. We might be in a small lake, for the sea has disappeared, and not a ripple disturbs the surface of the water, except where our slowly moving prow cuts a shallow furrow. Over there in a shadow near the bank someone is idly paddling a canoe, and the drip of the water from the paddle can be distinctly heard. Oh, peaceful little Pago Pago, you may be a naval station, but you breathe peace, not war!

At the water's edge, perhaps a hundred yards from us, are little bungalows. They have screened verandas, which are softly lighted. White uniforms and filmy frocks move here and there in the light, and snatches of laughing conversation float across the water. One by one, doors are opened, people come down veranda steps, and in gayly chatting groups make their way to the common center of interest, the dock where we are to be made fast. For our coming is an event! Steamer day in Pago Pago is a great occasion!

We send a line ashore and are gradually warped into position. All Pago is waiting for us—naval officers, their wives and families, a few enlisted men in "whites," and swarms of native Samoans, the women wearing nightgown-like cotton dresses, the men with or without white cotton singlets, and wearing the tightly wrapped skirt secured by a broad belt or girdle.

All the Samoans are barefoot; their feet are broad and muscular, developed as feet can be which know not the constant confinement of boots and shoes. Patrolling the dock are several members of the defense force recruited from among the natives of the island. Great dignity is theirs. They wear a brimless red hat, white singlet, and skirt cloth of navy blue bordered with red. They are picked men, and membership in their force is a mark of distinction. Not a boy in the island but would give his all to wear their uniform!

Sonya was gazing pensively at the groups of Samoan women on the dock. "Oh," she sighed disappointedly, "they're not wearing grass skirts." And in her sigh was summed up all the discouragement resulting from an unsuccessful quest which commenced a year ago. We had, so to speak, scoured the South Seas with a grass skirt as a major objective, and had been thwarted in every port.

In Tahiti, the first island which we visited, we were so overwhelmed by the novelty of our experience that we actually forgot to buy a grass skirt. At Rarotonga, we were not permitted to go ashore. In Fiji, we were so hospitably entertained by new-made friends that we sailed without making the desired addition to our wardrobe. And here we were in Samoa, the last stronghold of the hula skirt in its native habitat (for Honolulu is so civilized, and grass skirts seem so artificial there), and we had not yet obtained this object of thousands of miles of travel!

"Never mind," said I to Sonya. "We'll get one yet!" But there must have been a lack of confidence in my voice, for Sonya seemed unconvinced.

We were received on the dock by a naval officer and his wife to whom we had a letter of introduction. They led us, with several of our friends from aboard the ship, along a beautiful, palm-bordered avenue beside the bay, to their charming bungalow. Here we sat on the veranda, and chatted about the island, and about our voyage.

As we sat there, the rain-making proclivities of the peaks about us were fully demonstrated in successive heavy showers. We could hear these downpours coming at a considerable distance, and as each advanced, its muffled staccato became louder and louder, until the roof over our heads resounded to its pelting. After a few minutes of torrential rain, all was quiet, and the moon shone brightly until obscured by the cloud conveying the next shower.

During the hour that we spent on the veranda, no less than four rain clouds emptied themselves over our heads. Residents of Pago learn to take these showers as a matter of course, and refer to them as "liquid sunshine." Having experienced them only after dark, I can say that "molten moonlight" seems to describe them equally well.

As we chatted with our friends, I noticed that Sonya's attention was not always focused upon the topic of conversation. She cast furtive glances into the most darkness surrounding the bungalow, as if anxious to be up and doing something. I knew that she was thinking of the grass skirt, and eager to be off on our quest. The extent of her distraction may be judged by this, that her attention wandered even when the conversation took its inevitable turn to the servant problem.

It appears that, in Pago, native Samoans not infrequently offer their services free, or for very small wages. They feel that they are sufficiently rewarded by being permitted the honor of being employed in an officer's household. Money means very little to them, for their daily needs are easily satisfied, and there is little that money can be spent for. Even the revelation that there still exists a place on earth so truly Arcadian failed to grip Sonya's imagination. For her, there could be no true Arcadia without a grass skirt.

Soon the hour arrived when we must take our leave. Our host and hostess decided to return with us to the ship, and proposed that we might, on the way, stop at the market to do any necessary shopping. Sonya was delighted with this idea. "But will the market be open so late at night?" she asked. "The market is always open on steamer day as long as the ship is in port," said our hostess, reassuringly.

We walked along the avenue until we came to a low, white building with a colonnade along its front and spacious gardens between it and the road. Seated on the grass beside the garden paths, and squatting on the floor of the colonnade, were several hundred Samoans, both men and women, surrounded by their wares. Some had lanterns on the ground beside them, the better to display their merchandise. Most of the men had articles of carved wood to sell: many-legged round bowls inlaid with shell, war clubs, and models of out-rigger canoes.

The women specialize in tapa cloths, made by a laborious process of beating out the fiber of mulberry bark, and stained in geometric patterns of brown, black, red or blue. They also have for sale strings of beads made from seeds and shells, red baskets of many different shapes and colors, and—grass skirts in profusion. There is a skirt for every taste: plain ones, colored ones, striped ones, and some with broad girdles on which the word "Samoa" stands out in glaring capitals.

The Samoans remain seated in their places, and wait for us to inspect their wares. We point to some article and ask, "How much?" Invariably the answer is the same. One finger is raised and the single word, "dollar," is pronounced. We are almost convinced that this one word comprises the Samoan's complete English vocabulary, until further search brings to light several who respond to our questioning with "Feeety cents," or, on rare occasions, "Seventy-five cents." We buy a few tapa cloths and a wooden bowl. The ladies "shop" diligently for the finest "hula" skirts. We men drift back to the ship, leaving our wives to enjoy the delights of the South Sea equivalent of John Wanamaker's.

We are to sail at midnight, but 12 o'clock comes and there is no sign of Sonya and her companions. It is pouring rain. Fortunately, our cargo is not yet all loaded. We are talking of sending out a party to rescue the ladies from their buying instincts, when we see three familiar figures running down the avenue toward the ship. Yet there is something odd about their appearance. Over their heads are what appear to be clusters of waving plumes, and around their shoulders are ragged capes.

They dash through the sheds beside the dock and come running up the gangplank just as preparations are being made to haul it ashore. In the bright lights of the deck, the strangeness of their appearance is explained. Each has over her head a skirt of grass, to serve as an umbrella. Each has around her shoulders a skirt of grass, serving as a rain cape. And Sonya has, in addition, a skirt of grass tied round her waist.

"Wasn't it a clever thought?" I hear Sonya asking, as each of the others takes the grass skirts from her head and shoulders and hands them over to Sonya.

"They're all mine!" shouts Sonya to me, triumphantly, as I stride along the deck, prepared to deliver a lecture upon the importance of being aboard ships at the hour of sailing. "I let the girls use them to keep the rain off."

L. R. M.

### From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

ALREADY the vendors of chestnuts have appeared at the street corners of Paris with their smoking braziers full of plump fruit which is a sure sign that autumn is fast fading into winter in the opinion of Paris. If, as some expect, the winter is again severe, braziers not only full of steaming chestnuts, but of burning coke, will be seen again in the streets. Several of these were indeed seen recently on the race course at Auteuil for the spectators to warm their hands at.

It is strange how little interest the Parisians appear to take in a political crisis. In circumstances similar to that of the overthrow of the Briand Government there would have been crowds waiting outside the House of Commons in London to watch the leaders of parties coming and going, and the newspapers would have been eagerly snatched from the hands of the newsmen in the streets. There was no crowd outside the Chambre des Députés while the recent crisis lasted; the various groups met to decide whether they should collaborate or not in the formation of a government, without any sign of popular excitement. Newspapers were not eagerly bought to see how M. Daladier was faring, or whether M. Clementel would succeed, or M. Tardieu would form a government. Neither in the cafés nor on the boulevards did one hear any animated conversations about the political events of the day. Parisians simply shrugged their shoulders when one mentioned the subject to them; they were not concerned at not having a government for twelve days. They professed frank indifference to the movements of the political chessboard, characterizing them all as a game, inspired by the desire of one politician to outdo another.

Eight years ago a benefactor of the University of Paris, Emile Deutsch de la Meurthe, offered to it a sum of 10,000,000 francs to make better provision for the lodging of students. The French Government took advantage of this generous gift by placing twenty-eight hectares of land recovered from the fortification zone at the disposal of the city of Paris. Subsequently a foundation was formed to collect the necessary money to erect the new buildings of the university, and the ground has been gradually enlarged so that a park of something like forty hectares will eventually be available. But the necessary money for the enterprise could hardly have been found if it had not been for the generosity of John D. Rockefeller Jr., who promised \$2,000,000 toward the building of the various

halls which will be needed. He finally added an additional sum for the new "City of the University," which is to be paid by installments at the rate of \$60,000, \$55,000, and \$50,000 for three years respectively.

Mr. Rockefeller then invited MM. Honorat and Branet, the architect, M. Bechmann, to visit him in America, in order to study the organization of American universities and especially that of the "International House" at New York. A plan of the new buildings was next drawn up, and when these buildings are finished they will provide Paris with an exceptionally fine "Cité Universitaire." Twelve of the buildings are in process of construction on a frontage which will extend for about a kilometer facing the Boulevard Jourdan. At the back are extensive playing fields for football and baseball and general athletics.

The idea is to build houses for lodging students of various nationalities. Thus there are to be "Pavillons" for the United States, Canada, Argentina and Cuba, for Great Britain, Holland, and Spain, Japan, Armenia, Indo-China, Denmark and even tiny Monaco. Some of the finest buildings are for the French students from the provinces and colonies, and altogether this University City will have 1000 rooms available for French students, who number 7000 out of 27,000 at the University of Paris, and 1491 rooms for foreign students who number about 7000. Greece, Norway, Poland, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia are anxious to have quarters provided for their students also, so that the University City will in time include students from most of the civilized countries in the world. This experiment is a far more practical and useful one than the plan of building an International City around the new Palace of the Nations at Geneva.

Walter Bagehot, the English banker who wrote a lively account of French politics in the early fifties of the last century, declared that the Parisians showed such a keen excitement in all that went on, that it proved that the French had no ability at parliamentary government, since they had no capacity for compromise. He deplored the lack of their capacity to co-operate since, if there were to be parliaments and parties, there must be give and take between men of different views to enable a government to be carried on. Bagehot would have noticed the same tendency to split into groups, had he been present today in France. But he would no longer be able to say that the Republic was in any danger owing to the acute bitterness of political divisions of opinion.